Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR HUSBANDS ONLY.

Probably it's the only piece of dining-room furniture you don't possess. Of course you don't see the actual need for a china closet, you can't be expected to. You don't take care of the glassware and the crockery—you don't know anything about the choice bits of china your wife has to tuck away in some dark closet—for the want of a suitable place to display them.

Never thought how one would look either, did you? Picture this—an elegant little cabinet of polished quartered oak, standing 64 inches high, with a breadth of just one yard. The glass ends are of the aristocratic bow pattern and the shelves are grooved for different sized plates.

Put this in a conspicuous place in your dining room, let your wife dress it up with some of the fine china you never even got a glimpse of—isn't it worth its cost in looks? Besides just think of a china closet for $16.50.

THE A. C. TITUS CO., 225-229 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

EGGS ARE SCARCE,

But remember we are receiving daily plenty of

COGGESHALL FARM EGGS,

Which we will sell at retail only.

J. A. BARKER'S MARKET, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

MASS OF BUNTING.

Squadron in Readiness to Welcome Prince Henry.

The Kronprinz Not Expected Until Late Tonight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Although no word had been received of the Kronprinz Wilhelm up to noon, everything was in readiness for the reception of Prince Henry, in spite of the storm. Admiral Evans's squadron, lying off Tompkinsville, which was prepared to celebrate the national holiday, and also to assist in the reception of the royal visitor, awoke after a tempestuous night, during which there was no cessation of the storm of sleet and rain, to find the sky overcast with dark and threatening clouds, and the wind shrieking through the rigging of the ships. On shore there was a scene of desolation. A heavy mantle of snow covered the hillsides, and in every direction trees were blown down and had made the streets impassable, even to pedestrians. Trolley wires and telegraph and telephone wires had snapped from their poles, and with the fallen branches of trees formed an ice-covered tangle everywhere. The navy's official opening of the holiday occurred under the most inauspicious circumstances, but notwithstanding the gloom caused by the bitter weather promptly at 8 o'clock one flag after another was raised on the squadron, and soon the rigging of the ships was a mass of bunting, a hundred colors flapping in the wintry blasts.

Then another period of waiting for the Kronprinz Wilhelm began, but there were few among the watchers on the fleet or at Quarantine who had any hopes of seeing the hull of the great German liner for her passage through the Narrows before nightfall. The members of the official committee and the President's delegates for the reception of Prince Henry had early today about abandoned the hope that the coming prince would arrive before this evening, and several of the members had prepared other plans for today. There was one member of the committee however, who held the view that the ship might have failed to communicate with the land at Nantucket, and was on her way in and would arrive perhaps about three hours late. Towards noon this opinion was given up, and it became generally believed

CONTIUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

PUMMEL EACH OTHER.

Tillman and McLaurin Come to Blows in the Senate.

McLaurin Calls Tillman a Liar and a Fist Fight Follows.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the Senate this afternoon at 2:15 a fist fight occurred between Senators McLaurin and Tillman, both of South Carolina. McLaurin arose and said that Tillman's statement regarding him was a "wilful and deliberate and malicious lie." Tillman jumped over chairs and struck McLaurin in the face. A vicious encounter ensued. Both men clinched and struck frantically at each other when Assistant Sergeant at Arms Layton sprang between them and several Senators got between the men and parted them. It was with great difficulty that the men were parted.

As soon as the South Carolina Senators were forced into their seats, Mr. Teller addressed the chair and demanded that the Senator from South Carolina be in order.

"Which Senator?" demanded Mr. McLaurin.

"This Senator," said Mr. Teller, pointing to Mr. McLaurin.

Meantime Mr. Foraker of Ohio had rushed to the central aisle in his effort to gain the attention of the chair. With trembling voice he said: "Mr. President, we ought to go into executive session. I move you that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business."

Mr. Burrows, who had been trying to gain the attention of the chair, said: "I approve of that motion, Mr. President. I suggest that the doors be closed."

The chair without putting the motion to the Senate declared that the Senate had determined to go into executive session and amid great excitement the galleries and the floor were cleared.

Tolstoi at the Point of Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The latest news received here from Yalta (Crimea) is to the effect that Count Tolstoi is at the point of death.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 21, Georgic, from Liverpool.
Queenstown, Feb. 21, Cymric, from New York.
Liverpool, Feb. 21, Sylvania, from Boston.
Glasgow, Feb. 21, Laurentian, from New York.
Hamburg, Feb. 21, Phoenicia, from New York.
New York, Feb. 22, Karamania, from Marseilles.
Liverpool, Feb. 22, Cymric, from New York.
Liverpool, Feb. 22, Lucania, from New York.

February 18, 1902.

Just received large importation of fine

SULTANABAD CARPETS.

Rich in Coloring,
Interesting in Design,
Pleasing in Effect.

They range in sizes from 12 to 16 feet long, 9 to 13.6 feet wide.

We have marked them $135 to $250 only.

Make your selections now, before they are picked over.

KAZANJIAN & CO., 140, 142, 144 Bellevue Avenue.

FIFTEEN DEAD IN A NEW YORK FIRE.

Started in an Armory and Spread to the Park Avenue Hotel.

The Largest Number of Deaths Caused by Jumping from Hotel Windows.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Fire early this morning in the Park avenue hotel and the 71st regiment armory, this city, resulted in the loss of 15 lives and the destruction of property valued at $750,000. The dead persons were all guests of the hotel. Flames were first discovered in the armory and 45 minutes later it was found that the hotel was on fire. A revised list of dead and injured follows: The dead are:

Norman Acton, Alabama.
Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Hartford, Conn., colonel First regiment of the National Guard of that state.
Mrs. Ellen Foster, a Tombs prison missionary.
Fred S. Hovey, Lyons, N. Y.
Thomas Phorne, Denver.
John H. Iverson, Denver.
Unknown woman.
Charles Underwood O'Connell, New York, died of his injuries in a hospital.
Colonel Alexander Piper, U. S. A., retired, resident of hotel.
G. A. Robbins, lawyer, Selma, Ala.
Miss Esther Schlesinger, Chicago.
Jacob Shalin, a lawyer, Rochester, N. Y.
John E. Walker, Columbia, Tenn.
William H. Barnhard of Chicago; body found on the fifth floor.
Unknown woman, body found on the sixth floor, wore five rings on the left hand.

The list of injured, who are being cared for at Bellevue and New York hospitals, is as follows:

Mrs. Louisa A. Bausch, an invalid, suffering from nervous shock.
Margaret and Catherine Bennett of 342 Eleventh street, Denver, Colo., burns on bodies, hands and limbs.
Harold Bennett, face and hands burned.
Rev. Wm. S. Broadman, of this city, burns.
Mrs. W. S. Boardman, burns on face and arms.
Louis Barry, Portland, Me., shock.
——— Bridgeman, hotel guest, burns.
William A. Gove, employe of Park avenue hotel, burns and shock.
Charles A. Gregory, lawyer, New York, face and hands burned.
Mrs. Caroline I. R. Hall and her daughter, Miss Anna G. Hall, of 23 Hill street, Newark, N. J., suffering from burns and shock.
William B. Hale, Williamsville, Mass., partially suffocated.
M. S. Hearne, Atlanta, Ga., burned on body.
Emily L. Livingston, hotel guest, burns on face and body.
———Lyons, 115 East 22nd street, cut by falling glass.
Miss E. S. Myer, Savannah, Ga., suffering from shock.
Joseph Pearson, 60 years of age, hotel guest, hysterics.
Frank B. Reed, proprietor of Park avenue hotel, burns on face and hands.
Mrs. Frank B. Reed, burns on face and hands.
Wm. Stebbins, 85 years old, hotel guest, burns on face, hands and body.
Charles L. Woodbury, Portland, Me., partially suffocated.

Shortly before 1 o'clock fire was discovered bursting from the roof of the Seventy-first Regiment armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The flames had gained tremendous headway, and at the time the firemen arrived on the scene it was impossible to do anything towards saving the magnificent building. Several times flames were communicated to the car barns of the Metropolitan Street railway, but these were quickly extinguished.

The heat of the burning armory became more and more intense, and shortly after 2 o'clock flames were discovered running along the windows and woodwork of the fifth floor at the northeast corner of the Park Avenue Hotel, diagonally across the street from the armory. This was entirely unexpected, and the police up to that time had lent their efforts toward removing the inmates of adjacent houses on the cross streets. Frightened occupants of the hotel soon appeared at every window, and many were rescued by the firemen, who ran the ladders up in quick order. In some unexplained manner fire got into the basement of the elevator shaft, and ate its way upward to the roof. Most of the damage to the hotel was done in rooms surrounding the elevator shaft.

In the headquarters of the Fifth brigade, in the Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue quarter of the armory, a large quantity of ammunition, both blank and bullet cartridges, was stored. These cartridges soon began to explode, and added to the intense excitement. Shortly after these explosions had ceased the wall of the Thirty-third street side fell inward. This crash was followed by the explosion of about 1,000 rounds of powder, said to have been stored in the basement of the armory. The detonation was terrific, but firemen had been warned of the danger and none of them were injured.

Ambulances were called from every hospital in the district and the firemen turned their entire attention to the hotel. A line of hose was quickly rushed up to the third floor, while scores of guests were taken from the windows by other firemen on the outside. The firemen inside found that the hotel was rapidly filling with smoke, and the firemen for a time dropped their hose and hurried through every portion of the building in search of guests who might have been overcome by smoke. Their search was rewarded, for nearly on every floor and the hallway scores of persons were found who had been overcome in their efforts to reach the open air.

Hospital records show that 26 persons were taken to the New York and Bellevue institutions. Nearly double that number were injured in their panic-stricken endeavors to escape, and were given medical aid on the spot. Of the scores taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors many were slightly burned and hysterical from shock.

Of the dead, three were women. Death in each instance was caused by burns or suffocation, with one exception. One man jumped from the fifth floor story window to the inner court. His skull was crushed, and death was instantaneous.

When the fire started in the armory scores of guests in the Park Avenue Hotel were awakened by the noise of the engines and crowded to the hotel windows. It was about 45 minutes after flames were discovered in the armory before they spread to the hotel, but in spite of this many of the guests were in their rooms, dressed in their night clothes, and some of them in bed. The firemen, as soon as they learned that the hotel was in danger, decided to devote all their efforts to the rescue of its occupants. Men and women appeared at the windows of the Park Avenue side of the hotel and called for help.

Colonel Charles L. Burdett of Connecticut met death in a terrible manner. His body, with the skull split open, was found lying in the court yard within the hotel. He had fallen at least five stories. Colonel Burdett was a guest on the seventh floor of the hotel. When the alarm of fire reached him his escape was cut off. His room faced the court in the centre of the hotel. Apparently he had dragged the mattress from his bed and dropped it to the roof of an extension over the hotel dining room, several stories below. Then, by knotting the sheets together, he made a rope and secured it to the window. When his preparations were complete—they must have been finished in a few moments—he lowered himself on the improvised rope and then dropped. His design was to land on the mattress and thus have the frightful fall broken. He miscalculated the distance, went beyond the extension, and was killed.

Father Smith, a fire chaplain, found Bishop Ludden of Syracuse in a room on the seventh floor of the hotel, and helped him to the street. Bishop Ludden told the firemen then that a number of priests were in the hotel, including Mgr. Kenney, also of Syracuse. Father Smith returned into the building, fought his way through the smoke and up the stairs and conducted the priests down the stairway to safety.

Charles O'Connor and Fred S. Hoby died of their injuries in the hospital to which they were taken. One of the bodies awaiting identification was recognized by Henry Newman of this city as that of his niece, Miss Esther Schlesinger of Chicago, who had come to New York to buy goods for her employers in that city.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, retired, who was reported mortally hurt in the fire, was not hurt at all. He was found by a reporter at 10 o'clock and said he was in his usual health. Mrs. Reed, wife of the hotel proprietor, was rescued early, and taken to a neighboring residence. Later a search was made for her, and when she could not be found there were fears that she had perished. She was not hurt.

How the fire started in the hotel is a mystery. Many of the police and fire officials declared this forenoon that in their opinion the blaze in the hotel was entirely independent of that in the armory. It was only a coincidence that the two fires occurred so near together at the same time, they declared.

It was established with a fair de-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

WORST OF THE WINTER

Snow, Sleet, Rain and High Winds Visit New York.

Wires Down, Trains Delayed and Trolley Service Paralyzed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—After 24 hours of snow, sleet and rain and a night of high winds, New York awoke today to the worst weather conditions it has faced this winter. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions, train service in and out of the city delayed and irregular, and suburban trolley service throughout the adjacent portions of New Jersey and Long Island practically at a standstill. When day broke a cold rain was still falling, and had turned the snow to semi-frozen slush, impeding traffic and flooding low-lying streets. During the night the high wind played havoc with ice-coated trees and wires, and miles of electric light, telephone and telegraph wires are down.

By 10 o'clock the telegraph companies had restored limited communication with the rest of the country except south of New York, which was still isolated. The heaviest damage appears to have resulted between this city and Philadelphia. Telegraph poles, carried down by the immense weight of sleet-hardened wires, caused a delay of one to five hours in the passenger train service of the Pennsylvania lines during the night between this city and Baltimore. The main trouble, as reported by passengers from the south, was in the district between Chester, Penn., and Trenton, N. J. At the first-named place the entire telephone, telegraph and electric light system was a total wreck, the town was in darkness, and trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore division were run without the aid of the telegraph, necessitating slow progress.

The worst of the wreck among the wires was between Bristol and Trenton, N. J. In the 11 miles between those two points more than 100 telegraph poles were broken.

There were reports of burned trolley cars in various sections. The weight of the ice on the wires caused them to break and the loose ends, encountering cars set them on fire. Central Park and other wooded reservations have suffered enormous damage. Hundreds of handsome trees were split or denuded of branches by the high winds. The various ferry lines are running on Sunday schedules. Added to the other obstacles which the northeasterly gale of last night left in its wake was a phenomenally high tide. The usual high water mark was passed all of two hours before the tide had ceased running in. The full moon had much to do with the tide. The high water lifted the ferry house bridges high above the level of the decks of incoming boats and the foot planks when run out presented a steep and slippery hill up which passengers were forced to scramble. Even the uncertain telegraphic communication which existed last night between New York and Washington by way of Chicago and the south ceased early today. The Western Union offices at Atlanta reported trouble due to stormy weather in Virginia.

Live wires killed one man in Jersey City and dozens of horses were killed by the same agency on suburban roads. The Hackensack river is greatly swollen. Jersey City is ankle deep in water. Cellars are flooded and the fire alarm system seriously interfered with.

By noon the telegraph companies had restored communication to all points except Philadelphia. That city is completely isolated. Press despatches are being served between New York and Washington by way of Pittsburg, but neither from this end nor from Washington can Philadelphia be reached.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE REPORTED.

Storm Does Not Greatly Interfere With Massachusetts Traffic.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The storm which came up from Hatteras late yesterday, after a period of threatening force last night, settled down into a determined snowfall. At one time during the night the wind reached a velocity of 34 miles an hour, but as the snow was very moist it did not drift. Towards morning the wind died down. The snow con-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

LEAKS of all kinds REPAIRED

On all kinds of roofs.

15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Good Gravel Roof

Is best for flat surface. Can be stuck on over old tin roofs at reduced price. Guarantee for ten years. No cost to examine or give estimates on work.

George O'Brien, Prison street.

It may seem early for spring clothes, but before placing your spring order look at some of the goods shown by

COMMERFORD,
Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

FINE CIGARS.

"Brunswick," 12 in box, $1.
"Brunswick," 25 in box, $1.75.
"La Melinda," Clear Havana.
"Waldorf-Astoria," Imported.

Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes.
Complete line of Smokers' Articles

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice

E. L. Doucette & Co.,
Correspondents of
J. S. BACHE & CO.,
MEMBERS OF
New York Stock Exchange.
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New York Produce Exch'ge.
New York Coffee Exchange.
Philadelphia Stock Exch'ge.
Chicago Board of Trade.
Chicago Stock Exchange.
New Orleans Cotton Exch'ge
Liverpool Cotton Associat'n.

Second Edition.

TROUBLE IN PONCE.

Striking Trolley Workmen Incited to Riot.

Mob Finally Controlled by Police and the American Engineer.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 22.—Despatches received from Ponce last night say that political agitators incited a riot of the striking trolley workmen there yesterday, and that bloodshed was averted only with the greatest difficulty. A mob numbering hundreds of persons controlled Ponce for two hours, the police not being numerous enough to suppress the disorder. The chief of police and the American engineer of the road were surrounded after the chief had arrested the ringleader of the rioting. A crowd of people followed the three men to the city hall, shouting "Down with the Americanos!" The chief, thanks to the coolness and firmness of the American employes of the road who were armed with revolvers, prevented a serious conflict.

The native workmen on the trolley line are well paid and are satisfied with their wages. They would not have struck had they not been intimidated by outsiders. The employment of 17 Italian track layers was probably the cause of the trouble. The leaders of the riot have since been placed in jail, and Ponce is now quiet.

CAPONS,
Roasting Chickens,
Small Broiling Chickens,
Turkeys,
Ducks, Geese, etc.

THE MARLBOROUGH MARKET,
94 THAMES STREET.
H. H. BARBER, Proprietor.

FRANK L. POWELL,
Chemist and Druggist,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Clothing that will please fastidious fellows must contain all the little kinks of fashion. Clothing that will please economical folks must be durable clothing. Either of these qualities is a good thing for clothing to possess, but one is not much good without the other. Our clothing contains both these qualities—it's stylish clothing and it's durable clothing.

You can buy several styles of the famous

STEIN-BLOCH
$18, $20 and $22
SUITS at $15.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES STREET. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.
Manufacturers of
Fine Furniture.
Importers of
Antique Furniture,
ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Upholstering in all Branches.

AT THE

BEE HIVE.

Received Today,

35

Tailor-Made SUITS,

In black, castor and blue, which we shall offer tomorrow at

$7.75.

Real value $10.

Women's Black Petticoats, made of lightweight mercerized, regular $1 grade, at 75c.

Choice line of Chatelaine Bags, various kinds to choose from, special price 50c.

This Morning's News.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT LEAVES GROTON.

Accompanied by His Mother, Sister and a Physician.

GROTON, Feb. 21.—At 1:58 this afternoon Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., took the last view of Groton school he will have for some time. He started for home in good condition, high spirits and eager anticipation of the family reunion tomorrow forenoon, if everything goes on schedule time, and the Consolidated and Pennsylvania roads will see that this is done if the storm will permit.

The decision to start today has been in mind some days. Yesterday a special Pullman car was sent to the station here, and this presaged a speedy departure. The lowering skies of this morning and the brisk snow of the afternoon did not deter Dr. Warren from giving his consent to the lad's departure, and in this decision Dr. Rixey heartily concurred. The concurrence of Mrs. Roosevelt was based on their decision.

The President was advised of the homecoming, and the wires were busy this afternoon, notifying him and asking which route he preferred for the trip, but up to the hour of starting nothing had been heard from him, for the heavy snowfall in New York had broken things down, and the train started without word from him. Later he wired the train at various places, and received bulletins from it.

The party consisted of the sick lad, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Dr. Rixey and a nurse. Soon after the boy was tucked in his bed, Dr. Warren went in and saw his patient, and came out in a few minutes, saying: "He's all right," and Dr. Rixey agreed with him. Presently Mr. Griswold, one of the teachers at the school, boarded the car, and asked to "see Teddy a minute." Dr. Rixey ushered him in, and Mr. Griswold asked the redfaline lad how he was. Theodore, Jr., replied, in a hearty tone: "Fine." Mr. Griswold said it would be some little time before the boy would be back, and Theodore replied that he'd be back just as soon as he could, and would like to be on hand March 1, which date has been set for opening the school again.

The train has been subject to the orders and condition of the patient since yesterday afternoon. The Pullman people sent a special car from Buffalo. It is the Convoy, formerly the Ellesmere, Dr. N. Seward Webb's private car, and was the one in which Admiral Dewey made the return trip from New York to Montpelier, after his return from Manila. It is one of the most comfortable cars in the service. At the front is the kitchen, then come the serving room and four large double staterooms, each with private toilets and water. Then comes a regulation sleeping car section, and, lastly, a the observation room and dining room jointly. The finish is in light mahogany. The car is lighted with electricity. It is in charge of Victor Block, who has traveled with some pretty notable passengers. He carried the President when Governor of New York. His steward is Stephen Allsop. The train was run as extra 222, with Conductor M. W. Corcoran, Brakeman Victor C. Holland, Engineer William Hickman and Fireman Murdock McGilvery.

QUIET AT BARCELONA.

Most Turbulent Spirits Driven from the Streets.

BARCELONA, Feb. 21.—As the result of the predominance of bayonets here the most turbulent spirits have been driven off the streets and outwardly the city is resuming an aspect of comparative quiet. The leading citizens are joining the military and civil authorities in restoring order.

The captain-general has ordered the newspapers to resume publication and has instructed the owners of public vehicles to resume their regular work. If the printers refuse to work, their homes and residences are to be handed to the captain-general, who will deal with them. All drivers declining to take out vehicles will be deprived of their licenses.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, stated today that the chambers will not be prorogued until the opposition obstructs the government's action by continually raising debates on the present labor troubles in Spain.

Ten anarchists have been arrested here and others are under surveillance. The working people of Madrid remain quiet.

Official despatches received here assert that calm has been restored at Barcelona, Saragossa and Valencia, but newspaper telegrams report the situation still to be serious. The rioters at Barcelona are devoting their energies to preventing food supplies from entering the town. In one such case the troops escorting a convoy were obliged to fire on the rioters, several of whom were killed or wounded. A serious conflict also occurred today in the centre of the town.

The efforts of the captain-general to persuade the dock laborers to resume work have failed, and the entire trade of Barcelona is at a standstill. Revolutionary proclamations are still being circulated there.

General Weyler, the minister of war, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today, that he had decided upon energetic steps to suppress the disorders, but that some of the news sent by correspondents was exaggerated.

Senor Menendez, manager of the Diario of Barcelona, who arrived from Barcelona this morning, spoke in defence of the correspondents, who, he said, always told the truth, while the government deceived the Queen and the country. He declared Barcelona to be in a state of continual alarm.

Senor Gonzalez denied that the censor had stopped telegrams describing the situation at Barcelona.

Continuing his remarks, the manager of the Diario reiterated that the government had dealt with press messages in a manner which most certainly governments would not countenance, and said that in many cases the addresses of the messages were not forwarded that their telegrams had been stopped.

The censorship over telegrams from Barcelona is exceedingly severe, even some official messages having been stopped.

Firing continued at Barcelona throughout Thursday night. It is feared that trouble may arise at Carthagena, where 12,000 miners are idle.

According to various reports, the troops at Barcelona are continually engaged in taking barricades at the point of the bayonet.

Among the many persons arrested is Senor Reayo, president of the Federation of Labor.

According to the best available information, the movement for a general strike throughout Spain has failed.

Official despatches from Barcelona deny that the troops there have met with serious resistance, or that any need has occurred for the use of the artillery. They admit that one striker was killed yesterday in an attack on the police.

NOT UNFRIENDLY.

Ambassador White Defends the Position of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, presided tonight at a celebration by 200 Americans of Washington's birthday, at the Kaiserhof. A musical entertainment was followed by supper and a dance. In his address Mr. White said, in part:

"Sundry writers on this side of the Atlantic have been especially eloquent in denouncing the general hatred of Germany and the Germans which they insist obtains in the United States. It has been my duty for five years to read a number of the foremost American newspapers, representing the dominant thought in various parts of the Union, and I can most truthfully say that I have failed to find anything like hatred or a persecuting spirit toward the German-Americans on the American continent.

"It has been insisted by more or less well-meaning people in the United States that a dark cloud between the two countries really exists, and that in the times of which ancient history makes mention, and especially during our Spanish war, the German government was somehow hostile to the United States, or in some manner, which nobody seems to be able to give with precision, the German government did something which it ought not to have done, and left undone something which it ought to have done.

"To this answer has been made, if I may be allowed here to refer to it, by myself, as one competent to express opinion on the subject, with the declaration that the conduct of the German government toward us during the Spanish war was excellent. The German government observed a strict neutrality and showed no unfriendly spirit. From first to last it never made any suggestions or proposals that embarrassed us in the slightest degree. In fact, the conduct of the German government was all that we could desire it to be.

"Some self-constituted guardians of the welfare of the United States have insisted that if not the imperial government, it was the honored and revered sovereign of the empire who spread this cloud over the relations of the two nations, by promoting, or, if not by promoting, by joining a league to intervene and stop the war.

"On this account various people have really made themselves very unhappy. Now, however, within a fortnight all this has been cleared away, and it has been shown beyond a doubt that the revered and beloved sovereign of this country refused to take part in anything which could be construed as interference in the contest, and refused in such a manner as to show that he respected the motives and appreciated the feelings of the American government.

"Tonight, even at this very moment, other exhibitions of the good feeling between the German and American governments are taking place. Thanks to wireless telegraphy, messages of hearty good will are flashing to and from the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which bears the honored representative of the Emperor to our shores. These messages go to all parts of our country; they also come from all parts of our country, for the mission of our royal guest is clearly seen to be one of peace and kindness.

"It is sometimes said by the gainsayers that missions and demonstrations like the one now beginning in America accomplish nothing, for the reason that they settle no really important question. Such demonstrations, hearty and kindly and arousing a better feeling in both nations, are powerful in creating an atmosphere in which the pending questions are more easily settled.

"We have every reason, then, this evening, to rejoice at this restored reign of good will. As to the clouds of myth and legend hanging over the relations of the two countries, we have every reason to hope they have passed away. Certainly, this eve of Washington's birthday may well be celebrated joyfully."

HAS SEEN 112 YEARS.

Mrs. Honora McCarty the Oldest Woman in Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Honora McCarty, probably the oldest person in Vermont, observed today the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of her birth. For some time there was doubt about her age, but a copy of the parish records of baptisms in the church in Ireland where she was baptized shows conclusively that her age is as above given. Her memory of the O'Donnell rebellion is quite good, and she tells in a graphic way how her mother took the children of the family, and hid them when the English soldiers came to the little town in which the family lived. She was one of 11 children. Her parents lived to a good old age. She came to this country soon after the death of her husband more than 60 years ago, and has since resided in Shaftsbury, the larger part of the time with her youngest son.

She is active around the house, helps considerably about the necessary work for a family of five, is out of doors much of the time in pleasant weather, and enjoys a pipe and tobacco. She attends church whenever she can, at North Bennington, walking the distance which is about two miles. She is very deaf. She has not had a tooth in her head for more than 25 years, and in that time has eaten no solid food. Her eyesight is quite good.

In her conversation with strangers, she wonders why it is she has been allowed to live so long, and expresses herself as ready to go at any time, but to all appearances she is likely to live some years.

SEEN LAST SATURDAY.

Miss Stone, Escorted by Bandits, in Mountains.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Seres, European Turkey, to the Daily Graphic, dated yesterday, says Miss Ellen M. Stone was seen last Saturday, escorted by 25 armed brigands, in the Bozdagh mountains, 20 miles from Seres.

M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, who is still at Seres, fears that if the foregoing be true there is likelihood of an encounter between the brigands and troops patrolling that country, in which case it is doubtful if the brigands would allow the captives to escape alive.

Conditions in Macedonia are critical, says the despatch. The authorities admit that 200 Bulgarians have invaded that country, and that encounters with the troops are occurring frequently. The brigands killed three soldiers at Lipaliatch last Sunday. Eighty Bulgarians are reported to have been wounded during recent attempts to cross the line of demarcation.

It is estimated that 15 days have elapsed since the money for Miss Stone's release was paid to the agent of the brigands, and that five days have elapsed since the time fixed in the stipulation to place her in the hands of her friends. While there is no explanation for the delay, it is supposed that physical conditions, such as heavy snows and adverse weather, may account for the failure to secure her delivery.

DEWET ESCAPES AGAIN.

Breaks Through the British Blockhouse Line in Orange River Colony.

PRETORIA, Feb. 21.—On the tenth instant General Dewet, with 100 followers, broke back northward through the blockhouse line, 10 miles west of Lindley, Orange River Colony. The blockhouses opened fire on the Boers, two of whom were killed. The remainder reached their old ground near Reitz.

AFRICA'S OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[New York Sun.]

The African overland telegraph line, which is to connect the north and south coasts of the great continent, has been completed as far as Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. In other words, messages may now be sent from Cape Town, about 2,500 miles north, which is nearly three times the distance between this city and Chicago. It is probable that the whole work would have been completed by this time if it had not been for the Boer war. Under the circumstances it has made remarkable progress. The wire has been strung on insulated iron posts sent out from England. Of course the wild nature of the country has made the work difficult, for it has been necessary to transport all material by human or animal portage for hundreds of miles. An enormous amount of work was also necessary to prepare the route for the construction parties.

Five parties are engaged in the work, the total force averaging 10 white men and about 1,200 blacks. The advance party, consisting of two whites and 200 natives, has charge of surveying the route and clearing a path for it about 15 feet in width. This is no easy matter, for it involves cutting a way through dense grass and jungle, often 11 feet high. The second party follows two or three days after and widens the path to 60 feet, more or less, according to the nature of the country. It is easy to see why so wide a path is necessary. There will be no linemen every few miles, as in our country, to keep the service in repair, and it will be far more costly than in civilized lands to mend a broken wire or repair other damages.

Every preliminary caution, therefore, must be taken. No tree must be left which, falling, would break the wire; therefore thousands of trees, many of them of great size, are cut down. Then comes the third party, which digs the holes; it is closely followed by the fourth detachment, which plants the posts, and finally come the wire stringers, who complete the work. None of the iron posts weighs less than 160 pounds, and most of them rise 11 feet above the ground. Iron is used because wooden posts or poles would not long withstand the attacks of white ants, which in large parts of Africa play havoc among all constructions of wood. Higher and heavier posts are used when it is necessary to make spans of unusual length. When the line has to cross gulleys or streams it is not unusual for the spans to attain a length of 600 to 750 feet.

For some time the work has been carried on in German territory, as the line passes completely through the western part of German East Africa. It was necessary, of course, to secure the consent of Germany to build the line through its territory, and the Trans-African Telegraph Company, as it is called, agreed as a part of the bargain to build a separate line across German East Africa from north to south, to be the property of the German government and to be used wholly for the telegraph traffic of the German colony. The government will connect its ports on the coast with the Ujiji station of the line. A German functionary is now on his way to Tanganyika to select various other stations on the lake to be connected both with the transcontinental line and with the wires from the German coast.

Mr. Rhodes's great enterprise will now be pushed northward into British East Africa and down the Nile as far as Fashoda, which is connected by wire with Khartum and Alexandria. When the wires are stretched as far as Fashoda, therefore, the work will have been completed, and one of the longest telegraph lines in the world will stretch from the northern to the southern coasts of Africa.

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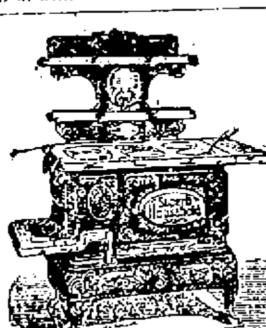

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BREAKING HORSES TO SADDLE.

Kindness the Keynote of the Course of Education, and Four Years the Proper Age to Begin.

[Boston Herald.]

To lovers of horses a story about those intelligent animals is always interesting, but even those who know no more of the horse and his habits than has been learned by seeing them on the street may be interested to know the proper way to break, train and ride a young horse to hounds. This story deals entirely with the training of a young hunter or steeplechaser which the owner wishes to develop into a good cross-country animal, or one that can be used to the hounds, but in its main points it also holds good as to the breaking of any young horse to the saddle.

The following is the substance of the statement of an English cross-country rider who has broken and trained a number of fine steeplechasers on the other side of the water. His initial advice is never to strike a horse, but treat him with kindness, and he emphasized the fact that a horse should never be struck while being broken. The course of training indicated, he claims, will develop a proud-looking animal, with good action and spirit, and one that is developed in this way, he is claimed, will lose the stubbornness, nervousness and viciousness found in many otherwise fine horses in this country.

To begin with, he says, take a four-year-old horse who, since he was castrated has never had a hand on him, but who has been allowed to run on a farm with other young horses and feel as if he was monarch of all he surveyed. It is a common thing, however, to see an English farmer or tradesman riding or driving a likely looking blooded horse only three years old. His explanation will often be that the horse will be much quieter when five years old, as a result, and that if he was allowed to roam he would be too strong and hard to handle. The horse that is broken to the saddle as a two or three-year-old, when five years old walks like a boy who has been overworked and, if he be a half-bred, acts like one, with his spirit broken.

A young hunter or steeplechaser, as has been said, should not be broken until he is four years old or rising five years. This course will benefit the horse as well as the owner. The horse will be stronger and straighter if allowed to run on the grass and if he be fed with grain once or twice a day as may be required, according to the season. Of course during the winter and spring months he requires more grain.

In the fall of his fourth year he should be turned into a large box stall, in charge of a good quiet breaker, and for a day or so should be given some hay and very little grain. He should be visited several times a day, and if tame enough to approach should be stroked on the forehead and neck, and gently spoken to, the breaker somewhat taking fool to him, such as a caterpillar, in fact, anything green. This only applies to a horse that has not been handled before. On the second or third day a cavesson should be put on him, first getting him into a narrow stall where he cannot turn, and where the breaker can get at his head from the front. By being very careful it is possible to accomplish this feat without trouble.

Once the cavesson is on the horse's head he should be turned into a large box stall, or a small yard where he will be able to move about, and it should be left on his head for a day and a night. In a few days a rein can be attached to the nose-ring, and the horse can then be led into a yard. Of course some little trouble will be experienced with the horse, and a secure place should be selected.

In the yard one man should hold the rein and another, with a whip, should make the horse travel in a circle, first one way and then the other. It is best to use the whip as little as possible, making the animal move by speaking to him, and occasionally stopping him and bringing him into the centre of the ring, where it is well to pat him and talk to him. Under no circumstances should the breaker go out to the horse, but the horse should be coaxed to come to him, which may be done with a little patience. A horse in this condition should never be taken out into an open field or road, for once he bolts the result of much time and trouble is lost, for the horse does not forget that he was able to bolt.

The next thing to do is to acquaint him with the bit, and get him to take it. A proper breaking bit should be used, one that is stout and solid, as a light bit never makes good mouths. There are various kinds of mouthing bits, one that is slightly curved being preferred. One that is jointed in the middle is considered bad, as it is apt to pinch the lips at the sides. The bit should be worked into the horse's mouth at first by means of small straps on the check-reins of the bridle, and it will be found that it will be easy enough to get the bridle on as soon as the horse becomes used to having his ears touched.

Now that the bit has been put into the horse's mouth, take off the leading rein and again turn him loose in the yard, allowing the bit to remain in his mouth for an hour or so, but not longer at first. It is good policy to then brush the horse lightly, pick up his feet, the front legs being lifted first, pick the hoofs lightly, and in fact do delicately just what a blacksmith would do in shoeing him.

The next stage is to place the dummy saddle on the horse's back. It should be buckled on lightly at first, as this is the stage at which the thoroughbred is most likely to jump, plunge or bolt. The crupper should be made with a buckle on each side, so that the horse's tail will not have to be lifted very high in putting it on. The idea of the buckles is that the crupper may be quickly and quickly slipped under the horse's tail and then buckled.

Then the side rein can be attached to the bit at each side, not tight enough at first to irritate the mouth or to disturb the temper of the animal. All this time the breaker should keep the leading rein on. The horse should then be led about a few times before taking him into the ring, keeping a sharp watch on him all the time, and, should he be inclined to buck, he should be talked to sharply, stopped and then patted. Once he is quieted down a bit he should again be led, and when he is again going quietly the leading rein should be gradually lengthened.

Any attempt to buck should be immediately checked but when he is again going freely from both sides he should be jogged about and given thorough exercise in this manner, being occasionally stopped and brought to the breaker. Stops of this kind are safe enough after a day or two and then the side reins may be shortened a hole or two, so as to draw the animal's head in a little. He may not like to go free at then, but after a little coaxing, it will be found that he will go all right.

Should the breaker notice that, instead of playing with his bit, as when his head was not drawn in so much, the horse won't move his jaws at all, but holds them fixed and leans hard on the bit, a piece of soft sponge with some soft soap should be worked in and tied. The horse will get the taste of the soap, and will begin to play with the bit as usual. There is another evil that should be looked out for; that is, the horse's tongue getting over the bit, which should not be allowed, but if plenty of time is taken in bitting the young horse this seldom occurs.

After a horse has been thoroughly broken to this point he will begin to enjoy himself, and can take more exercise. The breaking tackle should be removed quietly, and once the cavesson is removed, a halter should be put on and taken off several times a day, to accustom him to the change. In a week or 10 days he should be so broken that the breaker can lead him almost anywhere without putting the leading rein on the bit. He should be led with the breaker walking by his head, or the horse should follow. One of the essentials up to this point is to have a kind breaker, for horses are quick to form likes and dislikes.

By this time the horse's mouth should be in fairly good condition, and the horse should be so far advanced as to permit himself to be led around and be made to back, and should stand quietly enough to allow his legs to be handled. The next step in the education of the young hunter is to put on a good heavy saddle, then put a roller on the saddle, with buckles on the sides, so that the side reins can be buckled to it, to keep his head in position.

Of course, he should not be hitched up too short at first. He may be restless under the cold saddle, but he should be kept in close quarters until he is acquainted with it. Then he should be again taken out into the ring and handled with the leading rein. Once acquainted with the saddle, the stirrups should be allowed to dangle at the sides until he becomes accustomed to the irons touching his side, after which he should be driven.

The way to drive him is to take a pair of leading reins, attach them to the bit under the side reins, draw them through the stirrup irons, and then get have another man at the animal's head, behind him, and at the same time for fear of a plunge, which the horse should never be allowed to learn to make. Then the horse is made to walk, or is driven from one side to the other, and stopped and backed; but he should never be pulled hard to make him move backward, for if he refuses to back it is because he does not know how, and not because he is stubborn. A horse can't be driven too much in this manner before a man is put on his back. It is well to have him so that he can be driven over the roads, through villages, and even allowed to stand, so long as he doesn't fidget.

After a month or so of work the next move is to put some one on his back. A boy is usually first to get on his back, but many of the English grooms do not believe in this, as they think boys have not cool enough heads for the job. They also claim that a man who knows how to feel the horse's mouth should first be put upon him. Then again, should the horse try to buck, or get his head down, it is best to have a strong rider up, so as to keep him straight and prevent him from learning tricks, for once a young horse unseats his rider, he will try to do it again. But if a strong rider, with good hands and a good firm seat, gets on the horse at first, and the horse is then led around the ring and held by a man with a leading rein who understands his business, it is almost safe to say that a young horse can be broken and ridden without knowing what it is to plunge or bolt.

The next step with a hunter or steeplechaser is to school him for jumps, and to be ridden to the hounds. A blooded hunter is one able to carry from 176 to 180 pounds across country, to hounds. Of course there are many types of hunters, and it is not an uncommon thing to see them in England able to carry 200 pounds and more. Some of these animals have been fine performers over the country, and have shown wonderful speed.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

Good digestion wait on appetite and health on both.—[Shakespeare.

Breakfast.
Fried Mush, Maple Sirup.
Broiled Steak.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Corn Muffins.
Coffee.

Dinner.
Oysters on the Half Shell.
Bouillon.
Chicken Cutlets, Sauce Hollandaise.
Potato Balls. Peas.
Stewed Oyster Plant.
Biscuit Tortoni.
Coffee.

Supper.
Broiled Lamb Chops.
Baked Potatoes. Olives.
Sweet Rice Croquettes.
Tea.

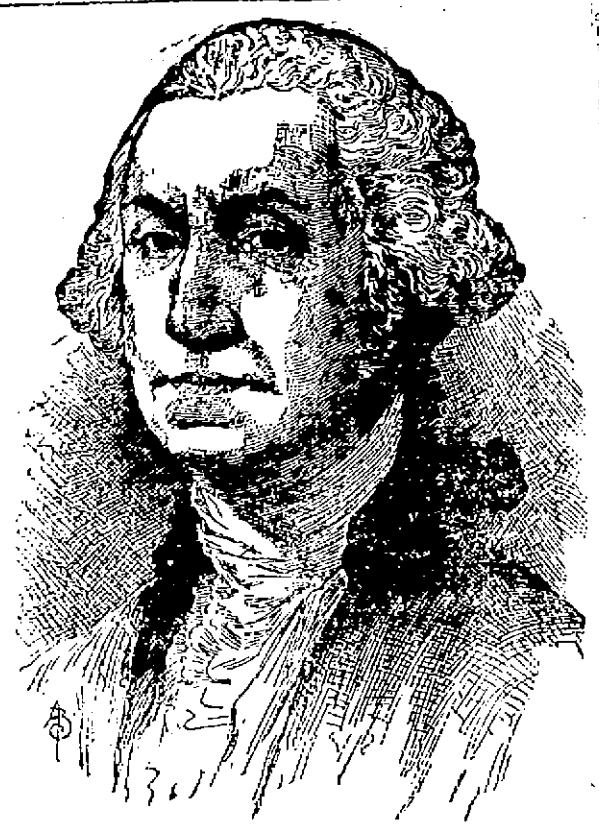
THE BELL TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND.

[New York Sun.]

Speaking of Bell's telephone, it is not generally known that he came very near losing all his English patent rights, and would have done so, but for a most remarkable piece of luck. At the time of the telephone's invention Lord Kelvin was in this country, and he took back with him to Scotland one of the crude instruments which Bell had made, intending to exhibit it to his college classmates as an American curiosity. At that time the transmitter had a spiral spring on the upper side, and while the model was knocking about among the scientist's baggage in its journey across the ocean this spring somehow got bent upward. When Lord Kelvin came to give the promised exhibition the thing would not work because the spring was bent up too much.

It is almost impossible to believe, but it is nevertheless a fact, that it never occurred to the giant intellect of this great scientist to press that spring down again, and he had to apologize to his audience for the failure of the much advertised experiment. A publication before application for a patent is a bar in England, and when the great trial to settle the validity of the Bell patents came up over there, it was sought to prove this previous publication, and this lecture was a case in point, but it was conclusively proved that there had been no publication in this lecture, because the model would not work. Had Lord Kelvin pressed down that little spring and shown those Scotch laddies how the telephone worked it would have cost the Bell company many millions of dollars and made telephones very cheap in England.

Most successful inventors are men who have been brought up in connection with the business to which their inventions are applied, or have at least made themselves familiar with the laws governing the processes which they seek to improve. There are cases in which inventors have discovered new laws or new applications of old ones, especially in chemical processes. The Bessemer converter is a familiar example. The cyanide process of washing gold and the manufacture of acetylene gas are others. Some inventors have had our, are enough to dispute the established fact of science, as in the case of some recent experiments in fog signaling, in which the inventor used the principle dealed by such eminent authorities as Tyndall and Professor Henry.



BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732. DIED DECEMBER 14, 1799.

MORE GOOD THAN BAD.

[Charles Mackay, in Washington Star.]

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tune from the better lot
If the querulous heart would make it.
To the earnest soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never falleth,
The grass is green, and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter-storm prevalleth
Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eye still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through
When the ominous clouds are rifted
There never was a night without a day
Or an evening without a morning,
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.
There is many a gem in the paths of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be a love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.
Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing
Than to snap the delicate minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

FANCIES.

Teacher—Can any one tell any remarkable fact about George Washington?

Tommy—He was never caught in a lie.—[Life.

"Yas, Miss Cutting, that's a fine dog. Would it—aw—surprise you—aw—if I told you that dog knows as much as I do?"

"Not at all."—[Arkansas Traveler.

"Do you ever have any trouble over your typewriter's spelling?"

"No."

"How do you manage it?"

"I've quit lookin' in the dictionary when she hands my letters over for me to read."—[Chicago-Record-Herald.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you think that women ought to be prevented from voting?"

"Certainly not."

"Wouldn't you try to stop me if I wanted to go to the polls?"

"Not for an instant!"

"Well, then, what in the world is the use of wanting to vote?"—[Washington Star.

"What's the matter, little boy?" inquired the kind lady, stopping before a sobbing urchin on the street.

"I—I got a boil on my neck," whimpered the boy.

"Yes, but just think how many boils you had."

"I know, but think uv th' pashence he had, too!" replied the boy.—[Ohio State Journal.

A little Cambridge girl has discovered whispering in school, and the teacher asked:

"What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?"

The little culprit hung her head for a moment, and then replied:

"I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress."

"Well, that—yes—I know—but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."—[Christian Register.

DR. TOLMAN'S NEW HONOR.

The honor given to Dr. William H. Tolman of New York by President Loubet of France, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, has additional value in that it was recommended by M. Delcassé, minister of foreign affairs in President Loubet's cabinet, and by M. Jules Siegfried, former minister of commerce under President Carnot. Dr. Tolman is well known in New York city as secretary of the League for Social Service, and as the organizer and director of the Get Together Club. He is the only American correspondent of the Musée Social of Paris. He is also an American corresponding member of the Imperial and Royal Technical Trade Museum, Vienna, and of the Society of Improved Dwellings in France. The Industrial Betterment Department of the Social Economy exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, which attracted the attention of all nations, was collected and interpreted by him and the League for Social Service. This exhibit received the Grand Prix and Dr. Tolman received a gold medal. Dr. Tolman is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1882.

DELPIN WAIST AND FORDHAM SKIRT.

[Nos. 2,165 and 2,112.]

This simple and attractive waist design to complete a costume is suitable for either silk or woolen fabrics. The yoke and lower part of the sleeve should be of some contrasting material, and bands of flat trimming are used. The front of the waist blouses slightly and the back fits the figure trimly. Any style of skirt may be used with this design.

Quantities of material required—21 and 26 bust measure will require four yards of goods 20 inches wide, and one yard of contrasting material for the large collar and lower part of the sleeve. 38 bust measure will require four yards and a half of goods 20 inches wide, and one yard and a quarter of contrasting material for the large collar and the lower part of the sleeve.

For any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton goods this skirt design will be found quite desirable. The upper

portion is gored and the circular flounce flares becomingly at the foot. Bands of flat trimming for stitching are used.

Quantities of material required—The medium-size will require five yards of goods 44 inches wide. The large size will require five yards and a half of goods 44 inches wide.

Accurate patterns of the designs illustrated herewith can be had at the uniform price of ten cents each. These patterns are reliable models of the newest and most popular styles now worn. Illustrations and full directions for cutting and making up accompany each pattern. There is a piece for every part of the garment to be made, number and name of the different pieces in the pattern, and complete instructions so that any one who can sew can make a neat and perfect fitting garment without difficulty.

Order patterns by number, and state size desired. Waist patterns come in the following sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. Skirt patterns come in the following sizes: 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inch waist measure. If for misses or children give age instead. If the measure is accurately given, the pattern will fit perfectly, requiring only the usual dressmaking alterations in taping on to suit high or sloping shoulders, etc. All orders will be promptly filled. Ten cents (silver or stamps) for each pattern desired must be sent with order. Address all communications to Pattern Department, Daily News Office.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Catholics who are prominent in the business and professional life of the state attended the exercises last evening in the hall of the new La Salle Academy in Providence. It was the dedication of the enlarged and improved building of the "Brothers' School," which for 30 years has stood on Fountain street, and in its enlargement now extends through to Broadway, with an entrance on the latter street. The addresses, appropriately delivered on the eve of Washington's birthday, followed the impressive afternoon ceremony of the blessing of the building by Rt. Rev. Bishop Harkins. Musical programs by students of the academy were an important part of the exercises of both afternoon and evening. Hon. Charles E. Gorman, Michael T. Dooley, Dr. William F. Flanagan and Rev. Fathers Grace and Bourgeois, delivered the addresses. Dr. James E. Sullivan presided and was introduced by Bishop Harkins.

Woonsocket had no new cases of small pox yesterday as a result of exposures within the city limits, but late evening the authorities of that city placed in the isolation hospital a wood chopper from an infected camp, sent astray through orders of the health authorities of the town of Uxbridge, Mass. The affair had rather sensational incidents, and the health authorities of Woonsocket are so indignant over what has been done on order of the Uxbridge authorities that Dr. Munroe, health officer of Woonsocket, will ask the Massachusetts state board of health to officially investigate the breaking up and destroying of a small pox infected wood choppers' camp in the bounds of Uxbridge and the scattering of the inmates. The place should have been quarantined and Uxbridge made to take care of its own small pox, those interested aver. Dr. Monroe last evening also reported the Uxbridge matter to Dr. Swarts, secretary of the Rhode Island state board of health, and that official will also communicate with the Massachusetts state board of health concerning the method of the Uxbridge authorities in relation to said camp.

Henry Watson, familiarly known as "Governor," is teamster for the Roger Williams cotton mills at Arcadia, in the town of Richmond, about two miles and a half from Arcadia, and lives in a house owned by Silas Barber, opposite the mill barn. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Watson left her two boys, one five years and the other 18 months old, in the kitchen while she went to a neighbor's on an errand. As she approached the house on her return, a few minutes later, she found the building afire and the smoke in the kitchen so dense that she could not get in. The neighbors soon gathered and mill operatives from the mill, and efforts were made to rescue the children, if alive, and to extinguish the fire. The boys were not found down stairs, but on searching the floor above it was found that the older boy had taken his baby brother up stairs and both were covered by the bedclothes. Both were nearly unconscious, but were soon revived. The fire had evidently started from a defective flue, and sparks had dropped into the woodbox, soon filling with smoke the room where the children were. The little boy was unable to open the outer door, which fits rather tightly, and did the best thing possible under the circumstances by taking himself and brother to the room above. The damage was slight.

A modified agreement, embodying concessions on both sides, was signed yesterday afternoon by Robert B. Little, president, for the Eastern Coal Company, and David McNair, president, for Team Drivers' International Union, No. 189, of Providence. The agreement raises the scale of wages for coal teamsters by $2 and $3 a week, and is to go into effect on the first of April. The action of the Eastern Coal Company in conceding the demands of the teamsters and in recognizing the union was followed later in the afternoon by J. A. Whaley & Co., who do the teaming for John R. White & Son, and by W. A. H. Grant of Olneyville. The other coal dealers are expected to sign the agreement before next Wednesday. The scale of wages first submitted was agreed to.

When steamer Bay Queen of the Providence & Fall River Company arrived at Bristol Thursday afternoon from Providence the freight handlers on board hesitated about unloading the freight for Bristol, claiming that there was an insufficient force to do the work. The boat remained at the pier about 20 minutes while the trouble was discussed. Captain Lake had a talk with the men, and then all went to work and unloaded the freight. The Bay Queen proceeded to Fall River.

PERSONALS.

....Ex-President Cleveland will go to Mt. Clemens, Mich., March 1 for a course of baths for rheumatism.

....Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith of Washington will be consecrated coadjutor bishop of Pennsylvania May 1, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

....William Henry Bishop, novelist and instructor of Spanish at Yale, has resigned. He will remove to Spain, where he will remain for some time and devote himself to literary work.

....The richest Chinaman in America, Chin Tan Sun, came across the Pacific in the steerage as a boy. He married a white woman, and started a lottery business in San Francisco. Now he is a multi-millionaire.

DRUGGISTS

Use
Melissine.

The popular remedy for chapped hands and lips or any roughness of the skin. The only perfect substitute for glycerine, cold cream or camphor ice, without being sticky or greasy. Contains no poisonous substances.

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DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

INFANTS'
Combs and Brushes,
Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Imported Perfumes and Sachets, Toilet Atomizers, etc.,
We have three new and exquisite sachet powders—Golf Queen, Carnation Pink and Sweet Grass.
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
108 BROADWAY.

Just received, a fresh and complete line of
Wright's Perfumes,
including the latest favorites.
Rose of India and
Violet of India
James T. Wright, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. CUTTON,
Druggist and
Apothecary,
226 THAMES STREET.

GROCERIES.

Does your stomach rebel against the water that you draw from the faucet? Tastes fishy, doesn't it? Hard work to get it down. Guess it's a fact; everybody says so. Then let us send you some that you can drink, it's
Palatable
Distilled
Water.
Bottles, containing 5 gallons
Only 30c.
—AT—
THE BOSTON GROCERY,
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BROADWAY.
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 339-5.

Asparagus Tips,
Extra quality, 25c. a can.
KERNELLED CORN,
12c. a can.
Nice Canned Corn, 10c. a can.
Charles A. Manchester,
BROADWAY.

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Quality. Then Price.
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I shall personally attend to the orders, seeing that they are properly put up and promptly delivered.
My goods are new and are the finest in the market; all are warranted or money refunded.
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SUCCESSOR TO
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TEWS' COURT.
Office: corner Downing Street and Bellevue Avenue
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

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Double and single, in full bloom and a large number of other varieties
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Formosa
TEA
—AT—
45c. per lb.,
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IS A GREAT FAVORITE.
James A. Eddy,
Cash Grocery and Market
250 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 110.

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THAT
FINE
SWEET
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GOLDEN
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WILL
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FOR
A
SHORT
WHILE
AT
$1.00
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3 pound cans for $1.00
2 pound cans for .40
1 pound can for .25
These are our own brands, guaranteed to suit.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
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Papers more than one week old, five cents extra for each month or part of a month.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Advertisements of six lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, cards, wants, and lost and found are not furnished in space contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST ARE SOLICITED, AND WILL BE USED IN THE DAILY NEWS IF THEIR AUTHENTICITY IS KNOWN. COMMUNICATIONS OF ANY KIND SENT TO THIS PAPER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED IN ALL CASES WITH NAME OF SENDER OR THEY CANNOT BE PUBLISHED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

In view of the approaching visit of the Italian prince to England at the time of the coronation, the English are reviving a story of the youth of this Duke of Genoa, who as a boy lived in the family of Matthew Arnold and went to school at Harrow-on-the-Hill, near London. When a fourth form boy there the Spanish Cortes invited him to accept the Spanish crown. It was reported that he was to do this, and promptly five hundred of his Harrow schoolmates proceeded to kick his princeship so that in after life they could say they had kicked the King of Spain. Victor Emanuel in the end declined the honor for his nephew, and the most kicked boy in Europe had suffered in vain. The duke is considered one of the most unassuming and simple, as well as intelligent, princes of Europe, and his early experience with rough-and-tumble English boys seems to have been beneficial. It is unfortunate for the Italians that this cousin of the late King of Italy is not the heir presumptive to the throne instead of King Humbert's nephew, who is a man of much less lovable nature and less popular with the people.

EXPENSIVE SANITARIUMS UNNECESSARY.

The New York Medical Record has an acceptable article calling attention to the fact that the sanitariums which it is proposed to establish for the benefit of tuberculosis patients need not be expensive affairs, such as are erected when a state of municipality thinks it important for its honor to put an undue part of the sum appropriated into structures that can be spoken of as magnificent. All that the consumptives need, it is argued, are isolated buildings of small size and of modest construction. The palatial and the ornate play no part in the cure or the prevention of the spread of this disease.

The question is suggested whether in many cases it would not be wiser to spend more money on the patients in hospitals and less on making the buildings "splendid specimens of the architect's ability or the builders' capacity." There is much sound sense in this. Anything about a hospital that calls for admiration and is not of vital interest to the sick is a mistake and a waste of money, whether it is in the building or equipment of doctors and nurses. A query is also being whether nurses, training schools and hospital work can be carried on together with due regard for the care and comfort of hospital patients. It is certain that this can be done only when the secondary matter is kept subordinate, and to do this requires intelligence and clear heads among the supervising officials.

NEWPORT AND ILLUMINATING GAS.

A recent bulletin on the manufacture of gas in the United States records the fact, which may not be very widely known, that the industry began in 1806 in Newport and that Providence and Bristol were among the earliest towns to take it up. In the year named David Melville lighted his premises in Newport by means of coal gas, which he manufactured. Of course his original appliances were crude, but he made some improvements in them, and in 1813 lighted a cotton mill in Watertown, Mass., with gas. About the same time gas was introduced into a mill near Providence, and in 1817 it was used to light a lighthouse. A gas company was formed in Bristol in 1825, the same year that a company was formed in Brooklyn, and two years after the organization of a gas company in New York. A gas company was chartered in Baltimore in 1818, and gas works were built in Boston in 1822. New Orleans was the next city in this country after Bristol to try gas, and the experiment was made there in 1835.

Most of these early efforts were commercial failures. It was difficult to get capital, and gas was opposed, as all new things used to be. It was urged that gas works and the distribution of gas endangered the health and lives of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Opposition on this score was overcome very gradually.

David Melville's experiments were made only nine years after experiments by William Murdock in England and experiments were made at about the same time in France, so that it is a matter of dispute whether England or France was the early home of the new process. When it was proposed to light the Houses of Parliament in London with gas it was opposed on the ground that pipes full of burning gas must be so hot as to endanger the safety of the building. On grounds of aestheticism as well as conservatism, illumination of palaces by wax candles lasted a long time after gas had been adopted in all public buildings, and it is still common to illuminate candles in the gas fixtures for churches, where candles have been used so long that they have acquired a semi-sacred character even when used only for illuminating the building and not upon the altar.

Pure coal gas was always expensive compared with oil, and the cheapness of mineral oil made it for a time a sharp competitor of gas. Twenty-five or 30 years ago the use of water gas began to reduce the expenses of gas companies, and the census bulletin shows that in the last 10 years there was a great decrease in the amount of coal and a great increase in the amount of oil used in gas works. A dozen years ago electricity began to compete with gas, and about the same time the invention of the incandescent mantle reduced the cost of lighting by gas and put it in a position where it could compete with the new illuminator, but in the last decade only 65 gas works were constructed in the United States.

STREET REFORM IN LONDON.

A Society for the Betterment of London has taken up street reform in a bunch, and means to have the huge town freed in a short space of time from the newsboy, the organ grinder, milk seller, muffin man and all the noisy criers who now add to the city jar. Other things to be put down are the London atmosphere, unclean streets, paupers, street betting, gambling, spitting and the employment of children in the streets after 9 o'clock at night. Impure food and milk are to be detected, and selling them is to be made so serious an offence that it is thought they can be done away with. Digging up the street pavements on frivolous pretense of necessity will be checked. It looks as if the society had its hands full, but it is going to work with authority and a good backing. There is an absence in England of the sentiment that calls for the suffering of the many in order that a few may have full swing for making themselves disagreeable while earning a living.

It is said for the comfort of the poor man that the two hardest working men of the country are Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York and George Widener of Philadelphia, two of the rich young men of the time. But the poor man may refuse to be comforted by this, pleading that it is not toiling in the sweat of your brow that is the trouble, but the knowing that you must so toil and seeing no chance of anything else ahead. It is a case of the bird in the charming French verses—the bird on bending bough too weak to hold him, but there he sits and sings as the support gives way beneath him, because he knows that he has wings.

The issue of postage stamps made in Holland at the time of the accession of the young queen had to be called in because Her Majesty objected to the portrait of herself that failed to adorn them, in her opinion. Now King Edward is reported to be doing some fault finding over the new stamps bearing his visage. Other reports make it out that the people are objecting to the head because it is known to have been designed by a German artist. Whatever is the trouble, the stamps will go out of existence except as the collectors cherish them, for the issue has been re-called and a new set ordered.

Atlanta sees a prospect of soon being one of the foremost cities in the land, all because the Chattahoochie river is being harnessed, and soon will provide the town with a cheap heat, light and power, putting a regular Niagara stream of electricity at its service. A thousand industries of manufactures, great and small, are expected to follow when once cheap power is assured to the city, which has suffered from its distance from the coal fields and the necessary greater cost of its manufacturing energy.

America is found behindhand in canal building when we consider what other countries are preparing to do. Austria has a canal scheme started calling for an expenditure of $150,000,000. France is planning a canal from the Lorraine coal district to the coast at Calais, at a cost of $25,000,000; another canal, between the rivers Rhone and Loire, is to cost $21,000,000; the Northern canal will cost $12,000,000, and a canal from the Rhone to the Mediterranean at Marseilles is to be built at a cost of $15,000,000.

After March 1 Liberty will still be a beacon in New York harbor, but not a lighted beacon unless the sentiment of the people can overcome the economical instincts of the government. Perhaps the price it cost to maintain it will be better spent in preserving the statue, which at present is suffering from badly corroded shoulders and head, and sadly needs scouring.

Susan B. Anthony is a wonderful woman, but when she says there are too many babies in the world she is not leading the mothers of the community into her suffrage fold. This is an admission that politics and children cannot be left to the same person to manage. A woman must give up interest in one or the other, Miss Anthony implies. Of course the babies are to be neglected in a good cause, the woman suffragist thinks, but when it comes to the point she will find the mothers will fail her.

We notice that these stories that the Boers are demoralized and on the point of giving up the war generally follow pretty closely after such other stories as "British Trapped Again," and "Scots Greys Cut Up." They remind us very much of the frequent announcements that "Miss Stone will soon be released."

It is now said that Admiral Schley is not a candidate for any office and will not go into politics. We venture to say that there will be no appeal from that announcement, which is about as welcome to the general public as any which has come from that source for some time.

Providence is to have a new park. Mrs Sarah J. Eddy has offered to the city a tract of land, 200 by 120 feet, on Wendell, Ellery and Rosedale streets, free of all encumbrances, for use as a public playground. The offer will probably be accepted.

President Roosevelt, in his final decision in the Schley case, coincides with that of President McKinley, that of the Navy Department, that of the court of claims, and that of the naval court of inquiry. This makes quite a combination.

Vance McCormick, a famous Yale football player, has been elected mayor of Harrisburg, Penn., by a large majority. He evidently has not forgotten how to run.

It is a pretty poor welcome which the weather bureau extends to the nation's guest. Was this the best it could do for Prince Henry?

Mississippi is the only state in which Washington's birthday is not a legal holiday. Mississippi ought to make the thing unanimous.

The suggestion of Tom Reed as Boss Platt's candidate for governor of New York is calculated to make everybody smile.

Lord Rosebery is manifestly the enfant terrible of British politics, just now.

It begins to look like an old-fashioned winter.

CHEAPNESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

[Carl Snyder, in Review of Reviews.]

It is rather needless to say that Marconi's splendid demonstration of transoceanic signaling means, in the near future, a big reduction in cable tolls. Marconi himself says that a cent a word is within sight. But even this is a purely arbitrary figure. In England, where the public telegraph is not run to enrich rich people, it is possible to send a 12-word message anywhere in the kingdom for sixpence. There is no good reason why, with healthy competition, a 20-word message from New York to London, Paris, or Manila should not be sent and delivered for a dime, or, for that matter, anywhere in the United States.

The first cost is small. A wireless telegraph station is more complicated than an ordinary Morse station, and costs more. But, needing neither cables, wires, insulators, nor poles, the stations are practically the whole of the expense. Such an installation as those of the Marconi company on board the ocean ships probably costs between $250 and $300, at retail. The largest expense is a good induction coil, which, for a 12-inch spark, costs between $150 and $200; the rest of the apparatus, any clever mechanic, once he has seen it and read the descriptions, of which the scientific journals teem, can rig up for himself.

And the field is free. The shower of patents has been large; Signor Marconi alone has taken out 132. But they relate chiefly to minor improvements and special devices, which, while doubtless often of individual value, are not a block to others to try their hand. If, for example, Professor Branly had patented his discovery, and had applied it to the reception of signals himself, instead of leaving that to Professor Lodge and others, then we might have had another Bell telephone monopoly. As it is, wireless telegraphy has been made possible by men who do not take out patents, and whose work is not done for money.

NO FEAR OF A "HORSELESS AGE."

The Nebraska Farmer has no sympathy with those who fear an early dawning of the "horseless age." The market for good horses of all kinds, it says, has never been in a more healthy, encouraging condition for the breeder and horse handler than now. The evidence on all sides points to a shortage in the supply of horses, such as are required to carry on the necessary horse-power of the business and commercial affairs of trade in everyday life. It is folly to think that the time is coming when horse-power will be dispensed with, because better and cheaper means of service can be substituted.

The horse is the safest, surest, most economical power to use in the short hauls and local transfer of merchandise that can be had. The immense demand for the changing and moving of merchandise and all lines of goods in and about cities and towns to freight storage centres and long distance shipping depots is such that the horse and wagon cannot be dispensed with for a day. The big, sturdy, reliable draught horse accommodates himself to all kinds of conditions that are possible to come up in the line of labor in which his lot is cast. It is very seldom he is disabled or required to go to the shop for repairs. He is not being outclassed and every year rendered valueless by some little improvement or patent got out that aids in the operation and application of the power. He can be converted to many uses when he ceases to be active as a drawer of heavy loads. His whole life is one of service and value to his owner.

The opening up of railroads and the building of transportation lines of various kinds only add to the demand for the draught horse. The more business in the commercial world, the more horses it will require to carry on that part of labor that cannot be successfully handled by machinery. As time moves on, as improvements come and go, the draught horse will become more and more a necessity, a fixture in the operation of trade.

WHEN CAESAR RULED.

Newspapers of That Day Not Unlike Those Printed in the Twentieth Century.

[Boston Express.]

After all there is nothing new under the sun. London of today and Rome of yesterday are 20 centuries apart; yet men and manners have changed but little, if we are to believe a newspaper published when Julius Caesar ruled the world. To pick up a copy of the Acta Diurna Urbis, which was Rome's leading daily paper, with Pliny as its star reporter, one might be reading a resume of a twentieth century day's news, twisted into quaint language.

The Acta was a court journal as well as a general newspaper. It printed the laws of the emperor, enactments of the senate, the names of incoming magistrates, a list of politicians who had an audience with the emperor or an invitation to his banquets, the sacrifices to the gods, the games at the circus, births, marriages, divorces, and deaths of notable people, and general gossip of the day.

Tablets giving new insight into this early day journalism have just been discovered in Rome. They show that the Acta must have circulated extensively in every part of Rome, as well as in the provinces. It was posted every morning in the forum and copied and sold in the Argiletum—the Fleet street of ancient Rome.

"Fine writing" was not the forte of those ancient chroniclers. Dry statements were good enough for them. Imagination and facts seem to have been impartially mixed. Side by side with the statement of a stabbing affray can be found a brief story of a wonderful phoenix being discovered near Rome and exhibited in the Comitium.

Pliny wrote for the Acta. Pliny possessed, among other qualifications for that position, a vivid imagination. Had he lived in the twentieth century he would have written lurid and highly-circumstantial accounts of various modern events. His was the story of the phoenix—which story, by the way, seems to be the direct ancestor of that familiar fable of latter days—the sea serpent. Pliny contributed to one number of the Acta as account of an interesting phenomenon. He says that during the trial of Milo for the murder of Clodius a shower of baked bricks fell in several parts of the city. He neglects to state, however, whether the streets were paved thereby, or whether the bricks piled themselves into walls.

The Acta was frequently consulted by literary men of the day. Back numbers were deposited in a library accessible to students and poets. Suetonius consulted these files when he wrote the lives of the twelve Caesars, and found the birthday of Tiberius, the birthplace of Caligula, the three letters added by Claudius to the Roman alphabet, and the deification of Domitian.

Tacitus admits having copied from the Acta his description of the funeral of Germanicus and of the apotheosis of Claudius. Other noteworthy excerpts made by the same writer were the debates in the senate when a temple was to be erected to Nero, and when the Senator Thraseus indignantly protested against the cowardice of his colleagues who applauded Nero's matricide. Dion heard from the same source the victories of Commodus in the amphitheater, and other more disreputable exploits of that individual.

A glance at the news summary in one copy of the Acta, which is undated, and possibly apocryphal, is, nevertheless, interesting. It shows that the world has really changed very little after all:

The Consul Savinius will today assume the duties of his office.

A violent thunderstorm burst yesterday over the city. A thunderbolt fell in the afternoon on an oak tree in the vicinity of the Vella.

A fatal affray took place at the Bear wineshop near the shrine of Janus. The landlord was dangerously wounded.

The Aedile Titanus passed sentence upon those butchers who notoriously sold to the people meat not previously submitted to inspection. The fines collected will be devoted to the erection of a shrine.

Ansidius, the money changer, who carried on business under the sign of the Shield of the Cimber, has fled with a considerable sum of money. He was pursued at once and captured, and the money was found on his person. The Praetor Fontenius ordered the money to be restored to those citizens who had deposited their funds with him.

Demiphon, the robber, who was lately captured, was crucified this morning.

Not so different from the daily run of news in the twentieth century. We have defaulting bankers, whose loot is sometimes divided for the benefit of their creditors; butchers who violate the laws governing the sale of meat; fatal brawls in "wine shops," and robbers who suffer for their sins. Likewise an occasional tale of the phoenix-sea-serpent variety.

A DESERT OF SALT.

[Youth's Companion.]

One of the most remarkable geographical districts in the United States is the great Colorado desert in southeastern California. It covers a territory about 140 miles long and 70 wide, and is absolutely bare of vegetation. The traveler to whom it is known never ventures to cross it, as the attempt means almost certain death. It is even difficult to get the Indians, who are perfectly familiar with it, to enter it during the summer. The dried bodies of horses and human beings have often been found as well preserved from decay as ancient mummies.

And yet at one point in this vast expanse of barrenness there is a crystal lake as pure and white as driven snow! In the centre of a wide valley 280 feet below the level of the Gulf of California, there lies a sea of solid salt. During the day this vast deposit, stretching away for miles, gleams in dazzling whiteness, its scintillating crystals reflecting the rays of the sun like virgin snow. As the sun goes down it takes on hues of crimson and gold of marvelous beauty. To those approaching it at night it seems as if a miracle had been wrought. The spotless whiteness extends to the horizon, and in places the salt is piled up in great heaps like veritable snowdrifts.

Ages ago this entire desert was part of the Gulf of California, but the salt is not that left by the ancient sea. It is the deposit of springs that are ever running down from the distant mountains. The salt is spread over a great area, and to make it merchantable it is only necessary to collect and dry it. Usually artificial heat is necessary to dry the product of salt mines, as it contains a large amount of moisture; but the intense heat of this desert is all that is required.

The method of collecting the salt is to plow it up by steam, each plow cutting a furrow eight feet wide and six inches deep. One plow will cut and gather 700 tons per day, which gives some adequate idea of the immensity of the deposit. A railroad has been built out into the lake, and the salt is loaded directly on the cars. Thousands of tons are piled up here and there in little mountains. The temperature of the lake in summer is 150 degrees, and it would be impossible for white men to work in it and live; but the Coahuilla Indians endure it without apparent ill-effects.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

On and after this date I will pay no bills contracted by my wife, Emma Sharpe, and all persons are forbidden to charge anything to me when ordered by her, as I will not be responsible for same.

THOMAS SHARPE.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 20, 1902.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency Charles Dean Kimball, Governor.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 5, of chapter 15 of the General Laws, I hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

For the apprehension of the person or persons who caused the death of Peleg Connell, who was murdered in the town of Little Compton, on the night of Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1902.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at Providence, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1902.
[L. S.] CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL.

By the Governor:
CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROVIDENCE, FEB. 20, 1902.

The Committee on Special Legislation of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the resolution entitled "Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State"

GRANTING THE RIGHT TO THE INITIATIVE

in Committee Room, No. 302, State House, Providence, on Tuesday, February 25, 1902, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.
FREDERICK A. JONES, Clerk.
37 Wyllys St.

NOTICE OF THE PENDENCY OF THE PETITION OF MELVILLE BULL AND OTHERS FOR AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND BRISTOL FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of Melville Bull and others for an act to create a corporation under the name of the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway Company, which corporation shall be authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain in the city of Newport and the towns of Portsmouth, Middletown and Bristol, and to acquire franchises in the streets and highways of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, has been presented to and is now before the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island.

The purpose of said corporation is to locate, construct, maintain, operate and use a railway or railways for the transportation of passengers and freight, with convenient single or double tracks, switches, turnouts and branches for cars and carriages, with all suitable and convenient poles, wires, rails, conduits and other machinery, appurtenances and appliances in the public highways and elsewhere in the city of Newport and the towns of Portsmouth and Middletown, to be operated by electric power or any power other than steam; and to locate, construct, maintain, operate and use a ferry in connection with said railway or railways with suitable and convenient approaches thereto from any public highway from some convenient point at or near the foot of Wood street, otherwise known as the Bristol Ferry road in the town of Bristol, across the water, to some convenient point in the town of Portsmouth, and from said convenient point in the town of Portsmouth, to said convenient point in said town of Bristol, with all the necessary rights, powers, privileges and immunities necessary and proper to construct, maintain, operate and use such ferry. Said corporation is intended to be established in the city of Newport, and the right of eminent domain, granted to said corporation, is to be exercised in the city of Newport and the towns of Portsmouth, Middletown and Bristol, and the franchises of said corporation are to be acquired in the streets and highways of said city of Newport and in the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth.

MELVILLE BULL.
FREDERICK H. COGGESHALL.
LOUIS J. BRADY.
GEORGE A. WEAVER.
EDWARD A. BROWN.
ANTHONY S. SHERMAN.
JAMES R. CHASE.
FRANK G. SWEENEY.
JAMES ANTHONY.
EDWARD ALMY.
FRANK R. TALLMAN.
HENRY C. ANTHONY.
GEORGE R. LAWTON.
HARRY T. GIBBS.
STANTON M. FOYE.

Feb. 15, 1902.

Sleep

Holds itself aloof when we need it most of all—that is, when our nerves have been weakened by excess of excitement, worry or work. Then our nights are restless and we get up as tired as we go to bed.

Pept-iron

Strengthens the nerves, quiets the overactive brain, perfects digestion, brings sweet and refreshing sleep, permanently benefiting the whole system. It is both medicine and food and a thoroughly scientific preparation.

Prepared by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass. $1.

Note.—Peptiron is guaranteed to do what we say; if it does not, money will be refunded.

Selling Agent in Newport; George A. Wood, 106 Broadway.

For Sale.

A VERY WELL-BUILT COTTAGE

On one of the favorite streets of Newport. Suitable in every way for both winter and summer

A change of residence prevents the owner's occupying the place, and therefore it can be bought at a bargain.

APPLY TO

R. C. DERBY, 138 Bellevue Ave

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
200 Thames Street.
Room 26

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	35	31	33
Wind,	N E	N E	N E
Weather,	Snow	Snow	Snow

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Sun rises .... 6 h 22 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 21 m
Moon rises .... — h — m
Length of day .... 10 h 52 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 43 m
High water .... 7 h 12 m; 19 h 24 m

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Sun rises .... 6 h 21 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 26 m
Moon rises .... 19 h 00 m
Length of day .... 10 h 55 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 51 m
High water .... 7 h 57 m; 20 h 15 m

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Sun rises .... 6 h 29 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 27 m
Moon rises .... 20 h 01 m
Length of day .... 10 h 58 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 51 m
High water .... 8 h 45 m; 21 h 00 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Sun rises .... 6 h 27 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 28 m
Moon rises .... 21 h 01 m
Length of day .... 11 h 01 m
Day's increase .... 1 h 57 m
High water .... 9 h 21 m; 21 h 42 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Sun rises .... 6 h 26 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 30 m
Moon rises .... 22 h 01 m
Length of day .... 11 h 01 m
Day's increase .... 2 h 09 m
High water .... 10 h 02 m; 22 h 26 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, February 22, 8 h 02 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 2, 5 h 20 m, E.
New Moon, March 9, 21 h 50 m, W.
First Quarter, March 16, 17 h 18 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

For Sale—Cows; 4th page.
Wanted—Farmer; 7th page.
Johann Hoff's Extract; 3d page.
Devoe's Floor Paint; 7th page.
Cleveland's Baking Powder; 5th page.
Walsh Bros.—Announcement; 5th page.
Wanted—Cottage or Tenement; 7th page.
Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine; 7th page.
Wanted—Students at Moler's Barber School; 7th.
Covell—The Whitney Carriages and Go-Carts; 5.
Proposals for Carting Crushed Stone; 4th page.
E. Griffith—Edison New Moulded Records; 2d.

For Sale.

Estate of Paran Stevens;

Building lots on and near East Bowery street.

A new plat, dividing all this land into small house lots, has been made; new streets also laid out. See plat at my office and ask for particulars and prices.

HERBERT L. DYER, 1 Travers Block, Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

HEATING APPARATUS,

Hot Air, Hot Water, Steam or Combination,

PHILIP F. CONROY.

181 Thames St., Gas Building.

Dividends paid on all Fire Insurance policies

WRITTEN IN

The Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Assets, - - - - - - - - $428,080.00.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
AGENT,
183 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate.

Two-Tenement property on North Baptist street. Rents for $360. Room on lot for another house, $4,200.

The large stable and lot on Gould street, formerly owned by Newport Ice Co.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
183 THAMES STREET.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Proposals for Carting Crushed Stone.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from Newport teamsters by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the office of the Street Commissioner, City Hall, and at no other place, until 5 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, February 28th, 1902, for loading and carting crushed stone from the city crusher at Rocky Farm to each of the following districts, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying north of the south sides of Church and Catherine Streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying between first district and the south sides of Narragansett and Wellington Avenues.

THIRD DISTRICT—The remaining portion of the city lying south of the second district.

Proposals to state separate prices per ton of 2000 pounds for loading, carting and delivering said stone at such times and in such quantities and places as the Street Commissioner may require from time to time from March 1st to December 31st, 1902; said prices to be considered as applying to new work or where extensive repairs are being made. The prices for the three districts will be considered as a whole. Each bid to give the names of two proposed sureties, and to contain a certified check for fifty dollars payable to the City Treasurer, to be considered as liquidated damages on failure to execute contract as awarded.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

JAMES McLEISH,
Street Commissioner.

The Daily News Job Office

Has every facility for doing a kind of

Commercial or Pamphlet Printing

at short notice and at reasonable prices. Estimates given.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

FOR RENT FOR SEASON OF 1902.
Send for my cottage list. Can give you price of any cottage for rent in Jamestown.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

SMALL FARM FOR RENT.

I offer for rent a good farm of about 20 acres of land, with dwelling and barns. Close to Newport. This farm is suitable for a milk farm, and raising vegetables. Rent very moderate. $150 a year. Would give lease for a term of years. Apply at once.

Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

BARKER—In this city, 22d inst., Beth Ann Barker. Funeral from her late residence, 29 Third Street, Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock. Burial at Middletown Four Corners.

JOHNSTON—In this city, 19th inst., William H. Johnston, aged 57 years. Funeral services at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ARMS—In Providence, 21st inst., Audubon, son of Alice Avery and the late Charles J. Arms, in his 26th year.

CARGIN—In Providence, 20th inst., Mrs. Mary H. Cargin, in her 70th year.

STEERE—In Greenville, 21st inst., Susanna Angell, widow of Anthony Steere, in her 75th year.

MILLER—In Pawtucket, 20th inst., Hannah W., widow of James W. Miller, in her 75th year.

FARNUM—In Woonsocket, 20th inst., Adeline F., wife of Darius D. Farnum, in her 71st year.

TIERNEY—In Fall River, 20th inst., Austin Tierney.

EAGAN—In Fall River, 20th inst., Miss Ellen Eagan.

LOWNEY—In Fall River, 21st inst., William, son of John and the late Mary Lowney, aged 42 years.

FLYNN—In Fall River, 20th inst., Lawrence Flynn, aged 50 years.

MANCHESTER—In Tiverton, 19th inst., John A. Manchester, aged 72 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 32 & 34 Thames street. Residence 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Pimples, blotches and all other spring troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most effective of all spring medicines.

BUILDING LOTS

On Prescott Hall Avenue and Garfield Street.

Some of the lots in this section (5,000 square feet) I will sell as low as $250.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

C. H. Wrightington,
91 BROADWAY. Telephone 921.

Why Not Buy a Safety Razor?
$1.50. $1.50.
Saves Barbers' Bills.
Old City Hall Novelty Shop.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Six new milch cows. Apply to Charles Sowle, Jamestown, R. I.

FOR SALE.

Balance of all the stock of remnants of the celebrated Monroe Worsted Mills will be sold by order of the trustees regardless of value or cost, consisting of 350 ladies' suit patterns, 500 ladies' skirt patterns, besides a large assortment of men's suitings and trouserings; these goods are absolutely first-class in every respect and will be sold at your own price. COLUMBIA WOOLEN CO., No. 135 Westminster street, Room 11, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE.

Houses, Cottages and Lots on Broadway and Vicinity.
Wm. C. Elliott, 385 Broadway.

FOR SALE,

One Good Sound Horse, one Delivery Wagon with top, one large First-class Sleigh (nearly new)

Apply to B. B. H. Sherman.

For Sale.

A few White Fantail Pigeons game Bantams and Light Brahma Pullets.

APPLY AT
Fort Hill Farm, Middletown R. I.

Ready Today.

The Newport Journal is a seven-column quarto paper, the same as the Daily News, and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previous six days in the original form, including illustrations, making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today, will contain as its leading features:

The Heavy Snowfall and Its Effect Upon Newport.
Civil War Claims to be Repaid to the State of Rhode Island.
Death of Frederick W. Sprague.
The Sale of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Stock.
The Fishermen's Combination.
Newport Naval Reserves Win at Tug of War.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents or it will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

Buchanan Scotch Whiskey

These are fine, old goods, and used exclusively in THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PELEC BRYER,
25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

Electrical Novelties
—AT—
A. E. Burland & Co's.
200 THAMES STREET.

Stand by the Standard

In baking powder, Cleveland's is the standard, the powder of highest reputation, greatest strength and absolutely pure. It renders the food more healthful and palatable, and is most economical in practical use.

Cleveland's Baking Powder is never sampled, sold by schemes or lotteries, gifts or giving salesmen gold watches or commissions. The housewife gets in the purest and best of baking powders the whole value of the money she pays for it.

If you value good, pure food, let your baking powder be "Cleveland's."

HEAVIEST SNOWFALL OF THE WINTER.

Telegraph and Telephone Service Not Effected, But Car Travel on the Island Seriously Blocked.

That northeast storm which was scheduled for this vicinity was unlike many of its predecessors of the winter, in that it was not sidetracked before reaching Newport. It arrived all right, apparently in good working order, and has kept steadily at work since its arrival, and from present indications is liable to keep at work for some time. The result is the heaviest snowstorm of the winter. In many respects it differs from the last storm, in that the snow does not cling to electric wires, and the telephone and telegraph men are happy. The railroad companies, however, are not happy.

The Newport Street Railway Company got its snow plow out early last evening, and kept it going steadily during the night, and as a result the main line was open this morning. The beach route was, however, not touched until this morning, when the men began clearing it for travel. The Island road, however, was out of business as far as Newport travel was concerned. It has three snow plows, but there is so much road to cover that they were not able to clear it, at least until this afternoon. The Old Colony road felt the effects of the snow, the train due here at 5:54 not arriving until 10:10, the 9 o'clock train out left about 9:35, and the 11 o'clock train in was nearly on time.

On the Island, while the roads were heavy, the fall of snow was not so heavy as to stop the farmers. In town Street Commissioner McLeish had gangs of men out cleaning crossings and removing snow from Thames street, the sidewalks on Thames street being generally well cleared.

The snow began shortly after noon yesterday. At times it appeared as rain, which helped keep down the height of the snow and make the fall seem less than it really was. The fall apparently was six to seven inches, and is still being added to.

Up to noon today no car had been seen on the Island road south of the Vanderbilt farm. A heavy coating of ice on the rails has made it very difficult to clear the tracks.

JAMESTOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

About 7 o'clock this morning a portion of N. S. Littlefield & Son's barn collapsed from the weight of snow and fell in, doing considerable damage. The main barn is situated on Green lane, and is connected with another barn on Clinton avenue by a one-story, lightly-built structure, about 150 feet in length. A part of this was flat roofed and fell first, dragging down a portion of the other part.

The building was used to store wagons and carriages, and several were badly damaged. Fortunately Mr. Littlefield had removed a number last week, and the damage was less than it might have been.

While at work clearing up the wreck a part of the roof, which was hanging, fell on Mr. E. G. Littlefield, and pinned him to the ground. He was taken out and carried to his home and a physician summoned, and it is feared that some of his ribs are broken.

Mr. N. S. Littlefield estimates the loss at about $500. He was fortunate in not being in the barn when it collapsed, as it is his custom to visit the place at about the time it fell in, but he happened to be a little late on account of the storm, and so was saved from what might have been serious injuries. No other damage has been reported from the storm. The roads are pretty well filled up, traveling of all kinds being difficult.

Mrs. Nettie Cornelia Caswell, wife of Charles E. Hull, died at her home on Union street last night. Mrs. Hull was the daughter of Henry and the late Julia Caswell, and leaves a husband and five small children, and one sister, Mrs. Clifford Salisbury of Providence. She was a member of the Central Baptist Church.

Four-masted bark Atlas, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, was brought into this harbor by tug Triton to ride out the storm. She is in ballast, having recently been launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Me.

The third meeting in the fire department whist series took place Thursday evening, and left the standing of the companies in the same relative positions, the Rough and Ready Company still bringing up the rear, something that it never does on a run to a fire, however. The score is as follows: Hook and Ladder, 63, total, 155; Company No. 1, 54, total 162; Rough and Ready Company, 33, total 158.

Mr. John H. Gardiner of Boston is guest of his uncle, Mr. C. E. B. Carr.

Mr. Fred H. Clarke of Boston is visiting his mother, Mrs. Susan C. Clarke.

Mrs Celia Clarke is home from Providence.

FIFTEEN DEAD IN A NEW YORK FIRE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

gree of certainty today that the fire at the Park Avenue Hotel originated at the base of the north elevator shaft. From this point it crept up to the fifth and sixth floors and spread in every direction, completely gutting the upper floors. Whether the start of the flames was caused by a cigar or cigarette stump or by a firebrand which fell unnoticed through the court, it could not be determined. Police Captain Delaney declared today that he was notified that the hotel was afire while there was no thought of the structure being endangered from the armory blaze.

The Park Avenue Hotel was built by A. T. Stewart, who spent $3,000,000 on its construction and furnishings. The building occupies the entire front of the block on Park avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets, with a depth of half a block. It is seven stories in height, and encloses on four sides a court containing 14,000 square feet of space. At the time of its construction it was the largest hotel in the country, with the exception of the Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

Mr. Stewart designed the hotel originally as a home for working women, but when it was found that it could not be managed on the plan adopted by its founder it was converted into a commercial and family hotel.

Among the persons killed was Mrs. Foster, a missionary who devoted herself to work in the Tombs prison. She was a daily visitor to the prison, and gave up all her time to the service of the unfortunates confined there.

Gastin A. Robbins, who was killed, was a lawyer of Selma, Ala. He was formerly a Congressman from that state.

Major Jacob Shahn, a Rochester, N. Y., lawyer, lost his life in the fire.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Piper had a distinguished military career. He was retired July 1, 1891, at his own request after 40 years of service. Colonel Piper was twice brevetted, as major August 20, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in northern Virginia, and as lieutenant colonel June 15, 1864, for similar services in the siege of Petersburg, Va.

PROMINENT CITIZEN OF HARTFORD.

Colonel C. L. Burdett, Who Lost His Life in the New York Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn. Feb. 22.—Colonel Charles L. Burdett, who lost his life in the Park Avenue Hotel fire in New York this morning, was one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford. He was born in 1848. Colonel Burdett was a civil engineer and a patent lawyer. For many years he was identified with the Connecticut National Guard, and originated the signal corps of the military service. Later he became colonel of the First regiment, and held that office at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted with his regiment as a volunteer, and was for a time stationed at Fort Meade.

TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Barcelona Rioters Must Give Up Their Arms Within Three Days.

BARCELONA, Feb. 22.—Although there was some resuscitation of ordinary life in this city yesterday, it was largely artificial. There were some isolated affrays and attempts to sack bakeries, during which five persons were wounded.

It was reported this morning that a number of workmen were caught in the act of preparing bombs.

The captain general has allowed the rioters three days in which to deliver up all their arms. After the expiration of that time any person found in possession of arms will be tried by drumhead court-martial.

Orders have been issued to all the saloons to close at 7 o'clock in the evening, and citizens are not allowed to be out of their residences after 8 p. m.

Twelve New Cases of Small Pox in Woonsocket.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 22.—Twelve new cases of small pox were found here today by Dr. Monroe. This brings the total number of infected persons up to 100, 50 being at the hospital and 50 under quarantine.

NO BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Colonel Park Surprises a Boer Force, Capturing 164 Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, yesterday, says Colonel Park, with 300 mounted national scouts, recently surprised a Boer force at Nooitgedacht, and captured 164 prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and wagons. There were no British casualties. The prisoners include Field Cornets Joubert and De Jater, and Lieutenant Viljoen.

FOR REFUSING TO PAY RENT.

Tenants of 40 Farms on Lord Defreyne's Estate Evicted.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Irish party attaches great significance to the evictions of the tenants of 40 farms on Lord Defreyne's estate in Roscommon county, Ireland, for refusal to pay rent, and intends to make a fierce Parliamentary struggle over the matter. John Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party says:

"Not only are 40 tenants now sold out, but many hundreds of others are being proceeded against. The country thereabouts is alive with police, who patrol the roads day and night, force themselves into people's houses, and in every way create a reign of terror. Fifteen representative public men of the district have been imprisoned merely for taking part in meetings of a peaceable nature and many others are being prosecuted. Everything has been peaceable so far, but the proceedings of the government are so extraordinary that we cannot help feeling anxious lest violence occur.

"The cause of all the trouble is the government's refusal to face the unanimous demand of the Irish people that it pass legislation giving compulsory powers to buy out Irish landlords, and thus restore the land to the Irish people. Lord Dillon's estate, which is next to Lord Defreyne's, was bought out by the government, and the tenants who bought the land are paying 20 per cent less rent than formerly. The Defreyne tenants naturally wished to do likewise, but Lord Defreyne refused to sell on any terms. The government instead of endeavoring to effect a settlement poured in an army of police."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Judge J. C. Burke has returned from a business trip to Philadelphia.

—Mrs. J. T. Mellsop is confined to her home at 73 Thames street by an attack of pneumonia.

—Henry Clews, Jr., is confined to his house in New York with a severe attack of tonsilitis.

—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for Europe the early part of next month.

—George E. Keating, U. S. N., who is stationed on the Wabash at the Boston navy yard, is here to visit his family.

—John F. Kane has received an order to furnish St. George's School at Middletown with the Underwriter fire extinguishers.

—The police commission last night appointed Michael Nardelli a special policeman. A renewal of junk license was granted to R. H. Peckham.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Miss Ellen F. Mason her furnished cottage at the corner of Gibbs avenue and Champlin street to Mrs. Corinne Oldmixon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills left New York yesterday for their country home, at Staatsburg on the Hudson, where they entertain a house party over Sunday.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for R. M. Cushing his villa at Spouting Rock beach, known as "The Ledges," to Robert Fulton Cutting of New York for the season of 1902.

—C. H. Wrightington has rented for Dr. George Knowles Swinburne of New York his furnished cottage at 6 Greenough place to Edward Parrish of the United States engineer office, for a term of years.

—It was a good thing for some contractors that there was very little work the past week for nearly everybody forgot that the banks would be closed today and neglected to get yesterday enough money to pay their men.

—Newport Council, Knights of Columbus, attended the regular annual memorial mass at St. Joseph's Church this morning. Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a memorial service will be held in St. Joseph's Church for the order. Father Deady, chaplain of the council, will conduct the service.

—Despite the storm a large number of flags are flying today about the city in honor of the memory of George Washington. The storm did more to make the day a holiday in Newport than the inhabitants, for outside the banks and government and city offices nearly all business went on as though the date was February 21.

—A number of Newporters went to Providence today to see Maude Adams. A reasonable calculation of the cost places the price of this matinee performance for Newporters at between five and six dollars each and they will not say it was too much. They would object, however, to paying more than the usual prices to see the same performance in Newport.

—H. F. Darrow of New York, John Bryce, U. S. N., J. C. Starbeck of North Easton, Mass., H. C. Hodgson of Brookline, Mass., Whitney Warren of New York and John Glover of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—At the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow the morning prayer meeting will be held at 9:30. The boys' meeting at 4 o'clock will be addressed by Chaplain W. G. Cassard. At the rally for men at 5 o'clock, Rev. E. H. Porter will deliver the third of his series of talks, his subject being "The Man Himself Sees." The Young Men's Christian Association Quartet of Providence will sing. Both of the afternoon meetings will be held in the new gymnasium.

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Has No Equal.

WORST OF THE WINTER!

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tinued to fall without interruption, but as it was wet it packed down so that the total fall after 15 hours was about three inches.

In New England no great damage was reported, and traffic was not seriously deranged; in fact, by the time the storm reached the Massachusetts coast it was hardly more than an ordinary winter disturbance.

DUE TO POOR COMMUNICATION.

Boston Weather Bureau Officials Unable to Prepare a Forecast.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The prostration of telegraph wires south and west of New York and poor communication with a number of New England coast points today cut off nearly all reports which are daily received by the government weather bureau in this city. The officials did not have enough information on hand up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon to warrant the preparation of a forecast.

It is believed that the storm, which is general in the eastern states, was central off the Massachusetts coast this forenoon, and will pass off over the provinces tomorrow. Unofficially, it is expected Sunday will be fair, with snow in the northern portion of New England; winds, brisk westerly.

VARIED WITH SLEET AND RAIN.

Traffic in Connecticut Greatly Impeded by the Snowstorm.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Traffic all over Connecticut is greatly impeded today by the snowstorm, which began yesterday and has continued since, with variations of sleet and rain. Suburban trolley lines are in many instances tied up, and trains on all steam railroads are running behind their schedule. On the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road four passenger trains and two freights are stalled this forenoon near Beacon Falls and Union City, and no train from the south has reached Naugatuck since last night. New Britain reported over 20 inches of snow fall in that section of the state, causing a practical suspension of business. In its effect on traffic generally this storm is more severe than that of last Monday.

WIRE COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

Snow From a Foot to 18 Inches Deep in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The snowstorm which commenced at 2 o'clock yesterday continues unabated this afternoon. The snow is from a foot to 18 inches deep in various parts of the state, so that electric roads are crippled and communication by wire badly broken. The steam trains are running, but schedule time is not being followed. In Providence and Pawtucket the street car systems are running with difficulty, but in Woonsocket the street railway service has been abandoned. Few vessels have arrived today, and there have been no departures from this port.

DAMAGE SLIGHT.

Steamer Rhode Island Forced by the Storm to Put in at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 22.—Steamer Rhode Island of the Consolidated line, from New York bound for Providence, with 600 passengers on board, was forced by the storm to put in here at 3 o'clock this morning, after she had been severely buffeted by the heavy seas. When near Point Judith one of the seas boarded her and stove in the shutter on the forward gangway.

The storm had increased in violence at daybreak, so that it was not thought safe to continue the journey, and, accordingly, the boat remained tied up at one of the docks. A special train of six cars was made up at 9 o'clock, and the passengers were forwarded to Providence by rail. The damage done to the Rhode Island was slight, and it is probable that she will sail for Providence as soon as the storm subsides.

Rhode Island Passengers Arrive in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—Six hundred belated passengers of steamer Rhode Island arrived in this city at noon today from New London. Many of the passengers told vivid stories of the trip from New York. The Rhode Island continued on her course for an hour after the accident, but conditions became so threatening and the headway she made was so slight, that she was turned toward New London, the nearest port.

Worst Storm in Philadelphia Since 1888.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The severe sleet and rain storm which struck this section during the early hours of yesterday is probably the worst that has visited this city since the blizzard of 1888. Telegraph and telephone communication with outside points has been completely interrupted since early yesterday afternoon.

Electric Service in the Hudson Valley Paralyzed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Hudson valley is experiencing today one of the worst snowstorms since the blizzard of 1888. Fifteen inches at noon today blocked streets and country roads. The electric service is paralyzed.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Original—James T. Jerrohman, dead, Providence. Increase, restoration, re-issue—John S. Groves, Providence; Albert W. White, Centerdale. Original, widow's, etc.—Amey E. Jerrohman, Providence.

MASS OF BUNTING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

among the government officials awaiting the prince's arrival that he would not reach New York before late tonight.

Cordial greetings were exchanged by the mayors of New York and Berlin today over the visit of Prince Henry and friendship between Germany and the United States.

No word has been received of the Kronprinz Wilhelm up to 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. As it will take some hours for the vessel to reach her dock from Sandy Hook, it was believed that today's program for the reception of Prince Henry would have to be abandoned.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm May Arrive at 11 O'clock Tonight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm when sighted by the Lucania was about 1,800 miles out of Sandy Hook. If the Kronprinz is making a speed of 22 knots an hour she should be off Nantucket about 2 o'clock this afternoon, off Fire Island about 9:20 p. m., and at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock tonight.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Young Theodore Roosevelt Arrives In Washington at 2:15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Federal express, on which Mrs. Roosevelt with young Theodore, Miss Roosevelt and Dr. Rixey were passengers, arrived at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, almost four hours late. Dr. Rixey said that young Roosevelt was in excellent condition.

When the train stopped Dr. Rixey carried his young patient completely enveloped in a blanket to the White House carriage. President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Loeb were at the depot and the party were driven rapidly to the White House.

DUE TO A LONG-TIME CUSTOM.

Farewell Address of Washington Read in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In accordance with a long-time custom on Washington's birthday the Farewell Address of Washington was read in the Senate today immediately after the convening of that body at 11 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the reading, at 11:50, Mr. Lodge presented a petition from the Massachusetts legislature, in favor of such an amendment to the constitution as would place it within the power of Congress to enact laws regarding the hours of labor in the various states.

When routine business had been concluded Mr. Tillman resumed his speech in opposition to the pending Philippine tariff bill, which he began yesterday.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

Fine Beef to Roast, 14c. lb.

H. F. Rooney, 251 THAMES STREET

Received This Week, A new stock of Ladies' Wrappers.

In sizes 32 to 46; in indigo blues, silver greys, pinks, blues, lavender, etc., which we are offering at

69c., 75c. and 87c. each,

being less than the same class of goods can be had for in any place in this city.

Levy's 76 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

One Second-Hand Two-Horse Power Gasoline Engine.
One Second-Hand One-Horse Power Gasoline Engine.
One Second-Hand 1-Horse Power Gasoline Engine.
One Second-Hand One-Horse Power Motor, 110 volts.
Agency for White Sewing Machines, all kinds of repairs, needles and parts.
Agency for Bicycles, The Lyndhurst, the special made bicycle, also the Trinity.
Now is the time to have your bicycle re-enameled and reconstructed for $12.
Repairing done in the best manner.

—AT—

The Marlboro St. Machine Shop. Telephone 155-5 GEO. W. SMITH.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

COAL AND WOOD

COAL. Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Susquehanna, Franklin, etc.

WOOD. Hickory, Oak, Southern and Eastern Pine.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER, 341 THAMES STREET. Telephone 144.

An Object Lesson for All.

When you save money on your coal bills you add so much to your savings for old age.

We don't pretend to sell the cheapest coal to be had in the market, but we do sell coal so good that it's cheaper in the long run—can prove it if you will try a sample ton of PITTSTON White Ash Coal, or Lorberry Red Ash, stove and chestnut for the range, egg and furnace for the furnace.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co., OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

A Smile of Satisfaction

passes over the features of our customers when they have dealings with us. One trial convinces them our coal is right, our bills are right and our weight is right. Can any reasonable man ask more? We carry all kinds of coal, but only one class—the best.

D. J. SULLIVAN & CO., 503 Thames St. Telephone 375 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The persistent solicitations of our numerous customers have induced us to add to our stock **Carpets and Rugs** of every description, with which we will be fully equipped March 3. The disposal of these will be operated under the same liberal management and methods which have characterized our general business during the past 27 years.

WALSH BROS., 220 & 222 THAMES STREET.

Spalding's Boxing Gloves,

Used and endorsed by the champions of the world.

Sets of four gloves, for $1, $1.50, $2, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $6.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

M. Anders & Son, 167 Thames St. Covell's Blk.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

Landers & Peckham, 142 THAMES STREET. Telephone 244.

Something Entirely New.

CORONATION VIOLET SACHET, The Odor of the true Violet.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., 212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

CONFECTIONERY.

A Real Treat

Try a sample box of Chocolates at 50c. a pound.

—AT—

S. KOSCHNY'S, Practical and Artistic Confectioner, 232 Thames Street. Branch 16 Broadway.

The usual assortment of winter CANDIES, Chocolates, Cakes and Ice Cream Now on hand.

TRY OUR Molasses Candy and Buttercups.

Made from this year's New Orleans molasses

Chas. F. Frasch, 170 Thames St. Established 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES

SALE.

We offer a reduction on all of our Men's Heavy Russet Balmorals.

CALL AND EXAMINE SAME.

T. Mumford Seabury Co., 214 THAMES STREET.

THROW THEM OVERBOARD

If they're not just right in every way. The English ... Ours we say ... here is not exactly as represented, ... and we will replace it with what you do want. We are not looking for dissatisfied customers, because the loss from their ill-will is greater than the profit on the original sale.

ARMORY SHOE STORE, 377 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

LEGISLATURE'S BUSY WEEK.

More Important Measures Before the Assembly Than Heretofore During the Session.

[Providence correspondence of the News]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—The legislative week has been a busy and important one. It began with the election of a lieutenant governor, and continued with the consideration of some of the most vitally interesting legislation that has thus far been before the body. Discussions in both branches have been lively and the daily sessions have been quite prolonged. Oratory has flourished and every day has been the opposite of dull and commonplace.

According to the Republican program, George L. Shepley of this city was elected lieutenant governor Tuesday, and inducted into office the following day. The Democrats, who had been so anxious all through the session to have this election held, put up a straw candidate in the person of Adelard Archambault of Woonsocket, and gave him the compliment of a party vote. Of course the persistent efforts of the Democrats to have a lieutenant governor chosen were not because they were eager to bestow this honor of a complimentary vote upon Mr. Archambault, but simply an endeavor to force their political opponents into an action that they did not want and were not ready to take. They failed, and then the Republicans proceeded to act. Lieutenant Governor Shepley, it is generally agreed, will make an excellent official so far as the office permits any exercise of individuality.

The number of important measures before the legislature the past week has been larger than at any other time during the session and several have received final action. The two constitutional amendments, dividing Providence into Assembly districts and making the lieutenant governor the presiding officer in the senate, have been passed in concurrence by the senate and are now ready to be submitted to the electors in November, having been approved by the last General Assembly. The other constitutional amendment, re-organizing the supreme court, was received from the house and referred to the judiciary committee of the senate. This is the first action on this amendment, and it will have to go to the new General Assembly next year and receive endorsement, in order to be submitted to the voters.

The proposed amendment to the divorce law making the husband's domicile that of the wife was passed by the house this week, but the majority split on it so that it was decided not to push it through the senate. The plan now is understood to be to have it come up in that body Tuesday, and at the same time the larger measure revising the divorce laws, and have them considered together. The final result is still problematical, but a hard battle is practically assured.

Two important acts passed by the senate and now before the judiciary committee of the house provide for compulsory vaccination and prohibit the desecration of the national flag by its use for advertising purposes. The former is the result of the small pox visitation in various parts of the state and especially in Woonsocket. In the present temper of the people it will probably become a law without much, if any of the opposition that has been stirred up in other years against vaccination, and which has sought the repeal of the law concerning school children. The flag act is fathered by war veterans, who object to seeing the flag for which they fought devoted to mercenary and commercial uses.

An act of considerable importance to towns, allowing them to fix a tax rate as high as one and a half per cent. instead of one per cent. has passed both houses. A bill reorganizing the Providence school committee and making it a board of education of five members, to be appointed by the mayor, has been introduced in the senate and referred to the committee on education. The present school committee is a cumbersome body, but the passage of this new act is doubtful.

Among the acts of special importance to Newport and Newport county are two relating to fisheries in the state, prohibiting the setting of traps and seines in the bay north of Warwick Neck and in Block Island sound. They are both on the files of the committee on fisheries. An act to change the date of the town election in Little Compton has passed the house, a resolution for the construction of a wharf in Little Compton is on the calendar of the house, and one for the construction of a wharf in Portsmouth is a special order for Wednesday in the house.

Rawson.

SOME FOOLI H PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. J. S. Moulton of Boston is here for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett have returned from New York.

—Mr. Robert Chanler of New York is visiting Mr. Winthrop Chanler.

—The S. B. M.'s of Newport went to Providence today on their annual outing.

—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens have gone to Aiken.

—Mrs. A. E. Sylvester of Boston is guest of Miss Gardner on Rhode Island avenue.

—Miss Mary Collon, who has been visiting in New York for a few weeks, has returned home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence are at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine.

—A new dwelling-house is being erected for Mr. J. V. Coen on the corner of Ayrault and Kay streets.

—Miss Bessie DeBlois, daughter of Dr. T. Amory DeBlois of Boston, is guest of Mrs. C. H. Wrightington.

—John McDonald of Boston is building a house on Helena road for Mr. Charles L. Baker of Fall River.

—Plans have been drawn for extensive alterations and improvements to "Bythesea" for Hon. Perry Belmont.

—Rev. Father Meenan of St. Mary's Church, who is spending his vacation in the South, has arrived at Palm Beach from Ormond, Fla.

—Abner J. Haydel of New York has drawn plans for the new house to be erected for Mr. John Mitchell Clarke of New York at Gray Crag Park.

—At the annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of Rhode Island, in Providence yesterday, Rev. Byron Gunner of this city was elected second vice president.

—Mr. Benjamin Bryer of China and his daughter, Miss Ethelind Bryer, with Miss Lizzie Bryer, daughter of Mr. Andrew J. Bryer, are visiting in New York and Brooklyn.

—Mr. W. C. Schermerhorn has been elected a director of the Newport Trust Company, in place of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, who was unable for business reasons to accept the position.

—Mr. H. A. C. Taylor and Mr. H. F. Eldridge of the building committee of the Newport Trust Company have accepted plans for the new building, designed by Warren & Wetmore.

—The annual conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of New England will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, Fitchburg, Mass., today and tomorrow. Speakers from all parts of New England will participate.

—Mrs. James Lawrence, Mr. H. F. Eldridge, Miss Busk and Miss Edith Maccalloch Miller of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Evarts of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fabyan of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Libby, who have spent about six weeks in a trip in the South, visiting points along the coast from North Carolina to New Orleans, arrived home, after a pleasant trip, just in time to meet the heaviest snowstorm of the season.

—The Providence Young Men's Christian Association quartet will sing tomorrow morning and evening at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Central Baptist Sunday school at 3 in the afternoon, and at the Young Men's Christian Association.

PENNY TELEPHONES.

Telephone penny call is already an old thing in Copenhagen, where the service is far better and in more general use than in London, writes the Copenhagen correspondent of a London paper. The telephone automatons may be found everywhere—in shops, cafes, public offices and railway stations, and, particularly worth mentioning, in a number of dwelling houses where many families live. The telephone is placed near the front door, and, as the door is always open, any one can go in from the street, drop a "ten ore" (about 1½d.) into the slot, when the central station reports "ready." No connection, no pay. A sign outside the house announces the existence of a telephone within.

These telephone automatons are in great favor, and are used extensively. In Sweden and Norway the telephone system is, if possible, still more developed. In some hospitals it has been decided to affix a telephone to the bed of any patient desiring it, and he or she may thus converse over the wire with friends or relatives who may also have telephones. This applies to Sweden. In Norway you may get a call in a moment by calling up the nearest station. A great number of private individuals have also their telephones. There are two prices—viz., 20 fs. annually and a half-penny for each call, or 25 fs. annually without extra charges.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

New Branch of the Government May Eventually Become the Greatest In Point of Size.

[Special Letter.]

With the creation of a ninth executive department, a new cabinet officer will take his place at President Roosevelt's council board. Department of Commerce and Labor! The title has a dignified sound; yet none too impressive, inasmuch as this new branch of the government seems likely to become eventually the greatest in point of size of all the departments, the Treasury alone excepted. As formed by the bill that is now being rushed through Congress, it embraces 12 large and important bureaus, and others will unquestionably be added later on.

Already there is discussion as to where the building to be occupied by the new department will stand. At this time it seems altogether probable that a suitable structure will be erected at a cost of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000, on Pennsylvania avenue, either opposite the War Department or directly across the street from the Treasury. Some time ago it was proposed to put up a building for the Department of Justice on the patch of ground opposite the Treasury, but that plan may never be carried out. The patch in question is already owned by Uncle Sam, though originally it was the property of Henry Clay, and was "swapped" by him for a pure-bred Andalusian jackass, which had been brought from Spain by Commodore Rodgers. Afterwards Mr. Clay lost the jackass at cards, but again redeemed it and sent it to Kentucky, where it became the progenitor of what is now the most remarkable strain of mules in the United States.

It becomes interesting, in view of the soon-expected creation of a Department of Commerce, to consider just what governmental functions it will exercise. The powers delegated to it will be not only very large, but extremely varied, and, for one thing, it will be the only branch of the executive establishment to publish a daily newspaper. This newspaper, oddly enough, will contain nothing but foreign news, and it will have the finest corps of reporters in existence, its material being furnished by our consuls in all ports of the globe. Its readers will be invited to suggest topics in which they are interested, and the correspondents of the paper best equipped for the purpose will be ordered to supply special articles on those subjects.

The department will also publish a monthly magazine, which will contain the best of the material contributed to the daily paper, and from time to time it will issue books on special subjects, such as are likely to be of interest and usefulness to subscribers. Inasmuch as these publications may be had for the asking and at the cost of nothing a year, there will scarcely be a limit on their circulation. Annual and quarterly volumes relating exclusively to our business with foreign countries, and to their commercial demands, will be of peculiar value to our manufacturers.

Nothing, obviously, could be further away from the matters above considered than the hatching of fishes, and yet this form of enterprise, in which Uncle Sam has already been so notably successful, will in future be carried on exclusively under the direction of the Department of Commerce. Every year it will hatch artificially 255,000,000 shad eggs, 50,000,000 pike-perch eggs, 75,000,000 salmon eggs, 90,000,000 whitefish eggs, 14,000,000 lake-trout eggs, and 19,000,000 lake-herring eggs, and will consign the young "fry" to the rivers and lakes. In addition, it will incubate in glass jars 150,000,000 codfish eggs, and will liberate the baby codfish, together with 150,000,000 newly hatched lobsters, in the briny waters off the coast of New England.

It will be a part of the business of the new department to save the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships, and to control the entire system of stations along our thousands of miles of coast-line, which, connected together as nearly all of them are by telephone or telegraph, may be said to hold, as by a continuous stream of intelligence along shore, the entire water boundary of the country under never-ceasing watch. Along the dangerous shores of New Jersey and Long Island the life saving stations are only five miles apart, and the same is true of Cape Cod, which, with its fringe of shifting sands, stretches 10 miles out to sea and then turns abruptly north, like a threatening arm, menacing the commerce of New England's chief port.

Along the wreck-strewn stretch from Sandy Hook to Barnegat, the government placed in 1848 a few rude huts, supplied with boats, which were manned on occasion by volunteers. From this nucleus grew the present life saving service (now to be taken over by the Department of Commerce), which incidentally maintains along the dreary and desolate shores of Florida—where shipwrecked people in former days sometimes died of starvation—a continuous line of so-called houses of refuge, 26 miles apart, with a sign-post at every mile pointing the way and telling the distance to the nearest place of shelter. Each such house has cots and provisions for 25 persons, the food being enough to last 10 days.

The new department will likewise have the management of all the lighthouses, which cost $2,500,000 annually without counting the expense of establishing new lights. There are at the present time 750 lighthouses on the Pacific shore and 280 on the Great Lakes. In addition to these, there are in the rivers 1,600 "post lights"—mere lanterns with lenses fixed to posts. In this way some great rivers are illuminated like streets—the Mississippi, the Hudson and the Ohio being actually lighted from end to end. Fifty lightships guard dangerous points on the ocean and lakes, marking shoals where the building of lighthouses is impracticable. Of these the most remarkable is stationed on the New South Shoal, being farther off shore than any other light in the world. It is 26 miles from the nearest land, and is the last stationary habitation seen by passengers on steamers bound outward from New York.

To keep the lights of the lighthouses and lightships going uses up 200,000 gallons of kerosene annually. Whale oil was used originally, and lard oil afterwards, but kerosene has been adopted because it is the cheapest. A "first order" light consumes two and a half gallons of oil in a long winter night. Many of the most recent lighthouses, of iron, have been built complete at the foundry and transported in sections to the places where they are to be put up. A fact worth mentioning incidentally is that 20 of Uncle Sam's lightkeepers are women, the most famous of these being Ida Lewis, keeper of the light on Lime Rock, in Newport harbor, who has saved more than a dozen lives.

The Department of Commerce will control immigration into this country—a business which is managed nowadays on principles very different from those that used to govern. No longer are foreign nations permitted to dump their paupers, their criminals and their feeble-minded and otherwise helpless citizens upon our shores. Great numbers of Hebrews come to the United States, largely from Russia, but however poor they may be when they arrive, they practically never become charges on the public. Of the lowest class of Italians we receive many thousands annually, but—though they are dirty, and will not take the trouble to learn our language—they are hard workers. The worst that can be said against them is that they take their earnings out of the country. As for criminals, the most careful inquiry is made as to the antecedents of every person who comes across the water.

It will be a part of the duty of the new department to keep dangerous contagious diseases out of the country, and its machinery for accomplishing this purpose will be remarkably complete. The whole of the United States, if desired, may be quarantined and shut off from the rest of the world almost at a day's notice. The Atlantic shore line is protected by a complete series of establishments for the exclusion of plagues, each provided with a fleet of tugs. On the Pacific coast there are similar arrangements, and inspectors are stationed all the year round along the Mexican boundary for the purpose of preventing contagious "cases" from entering the United States. The Canadian frontier is likewise defended at times when danger from such causes threatens, and, whenever there is need, regulations may be promulgated forbidding the entrance of merchandise from any port supposed to be infected, and requiring that the bodies of persons dying at sea on ships bound for our shores shall be saturated with disinfecting solutions and immediately thrown overboard.

Under the Department of Commerce will be all the merchant ships and merchant seamen of the United States. One of its bureaus will decide all questions as to licenses and registers of ships. It will give them their numbers, decide points as to their measurement and change their names if deemed desirable. All questions of tonnage tax it will decide, and, most important of all, will look out for the interests of the sailors, making sure that they are shipped with their own full consent, and not carried aboard while drunk; that they get their pay in full, and their discharges when they are entitled to them.

This bureau will have an agent at each port, who will arbitrate all disputes between master and sailor, the decision of this official being final, like that of a court. He will make a list of the seamen shipped on each vessel, and will forward the document to the United States consul at the port to which the vessel is bound. On the return of the vessel, the document must be produced and each sailor accounted for, so as to show that, if discharged meanwhile, it has been done before a consul, with full payment.

The Department of Commerce will include the permanent census office, which will employ a force of about 250 clerks. A part of the business of this bureau will be to make a "midway census" at intervals between the regular decennial counts of the people. For example, there will be such a midway count in 1905, which will not be an enumeration in the ordinary sense, but a summing up of facts in regard to important manufacturing industries, etc. There will also be an annual census of cotton production. Even now a census of the Philippines is in prospect, and this will involve special difficulties. One advantage of the permanent bureau is that it will accomplish preliminary work for the regular 10-year censuses, thus effecting a large saving, inasmuch as it has cost hitherto about $1,000,000, merely to prepare for a decennial count.

Among other things the new department will attend to is the compilation of statistics as to our exports and imports. It will absorb the Department of Labor, which has been something of a humbug hitherto, its large annual appropriations being expended in the gathering of statistics useful to nobody. In addition, it will exercise jurisdiction and control over Chinese immigration, and will manage the Alaskan fisheries, including those for the fur seal and the salmon.

For Singers and Speakers

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally and like everything else I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE

Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless

LIQUID—BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale. Also agent for Platt & Scott's Foreign Express. Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the World.

151 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. N. KING, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. J. JERNEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

I OFFER

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

A Small Cottage on Poplar Street,

In a good location, with about 1,360 sq. ft. of land. With repairing, would make a comfortable home. Rents for $96 per year. Insurance written at lowest rates in strongest companies on all kinds of property.

WM. G. WARD, JR.

169 THAMES STREET. Telephone No. 15.

Wanted!

Purchasers for About Fifty Lots of Land

In the vicinity of Prescott Hall avenue and Garfield street. These lots are for sale at very low prices to quick purchasers.

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

For Sale.

A fine property on Dixon St., one of the best investments down town.

Three choice building lots for sale in Brooklyn, N. Y., or will exchange for Newport property.

—APPLY TO—

W. S. Cooper, 62 Mill street.

Open evenings.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale,

AT A BARGAIN,

Large House and Stable with about One-Half Acre of Land.

SITUATED ON THE SOUTHWESTERLY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ARNOLD AVENUE.

APPLY TO

John Whipple.

FOR SALE.

Two-tenement house, in good location, $1,500.
New Two-Tenement House, $2,000.
Also Three New Cottages.
WILLIAM LOFTUS,
234 SPRING STREET.

FIRE LIFE

INSURANCE.

ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS

POLICIES

Written at lowest rates in reliable companies

—BY—

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT,

323 THAMES STREET.

Charles T. Knowles,

JAMESTOWN

Real Estate.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

Bay View House,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY STREET RY. CO.

Newport and Fall River Division

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SEPT. 22, 1901.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, **6:45, 7:15, **7:45, 8:15, 9:15, **10:15, **11.15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—*6:30, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, **7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, **10:45 P. M.

SUNDAY.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7:15, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, **11:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, **11:15 P. M.

** To Portsmouth only.

* To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport,

On and after October 1, 1901,

Steamer Conanicut

—OR—

Steamer Beaver Tail

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail); 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 6:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.
C. E. WEEDEN, Gen. Mgr.

Prov., Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, to Providence and Return,

60 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only, each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M., returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday at 8 A. M., weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1901.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:15	*4:05	*7:20
Providence, arr.,	11:30	3:15	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:19	4:21	7:00	11:30
New York, arr.,	4:00	6:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	5:00
Providence,		11:11	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:00 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:02 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
A. D. McLEOD, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families and private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

20 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent and transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

And Embalmer.

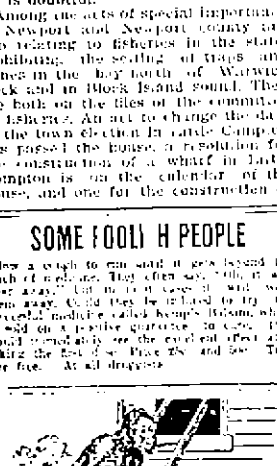
Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office	Telephone
16 Franklin St.	at office and
Residence	residence.
1 School St.	

Fish Market.

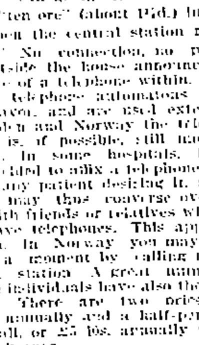
I will open on or about June 20, a first-class Fish Market in my new building on Ferry Wharf. All kinds of fish, fish bait, fishing tackle, etc.

A. R. CORY.



PAINTS.

We are reducing our line in shades. We want more room, therefore must limit our shades to a smaller number. Parties that will use these old shades that will mix to suit we will give a special inducement. The Derby Ready Mixed Paint is too well known to comment on its quality. 1,500 gallons sold annually. Don't forget we carry the most complete line in Paints, Varnishes, Fillers, Floor Finishes, Waxes, Oils, Dryers, Turpentine, etc. Glass by the box and cut to order.



BLANKETS.

Just a few left to close. We want to clean up and offer liberal discount for cash.

JOB LOTS.

Two Second-Hand Hay Cutters, former price $5, now for $3 each.

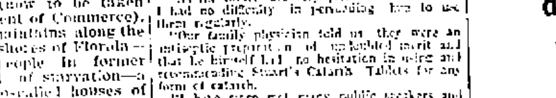
Some 12 or 15 Cow Stanchions, former price $1.40, now $1 each.

Two Barrel Corn Shellers, former price $3, now for $1.50.

Two Clover Cutters, regular price $3.25, now for $2.

Two Milk Coolers, while out of season a bargain; you will want them later; our regular price $7 and $8, now for $4 and $5.

Three Hand Corn Planters, former price $3, now $1.75.



BICYCLES.

You can't expect to win the race unless you ride a Featherstone bicycle. Not only the fastest, strongest, neatest and best equipped wheel, but the cheapest. Here we want to tell you what we will do for you for 1902. As long as they last we will sell you a Featherstone equipped with No. 77 Columbia tires, with Morrow Brake, for $25. Never before has any one offered a trade like this. A fresh new stock to arrive March 1, and you want to come early.

CYPHER INCUBATOR.

If it pays to keep a hen it pays to have her laying. No more time wasted in setting because one Cypher incubator will do all the hatching for 40 hens. We have a sample line shown on our floor. Then we are offering Bowker's Animal Meal at a reduced price. Also some 700 lbs. of Smith and Romain's Boiled Beef and Bone at prices to close out. Some 300 lbs. Haven's Condition Powders in 25 lb. bags; former price $3.50, now for $2 per bag. These are all good egg producers. You want to come while we have them.

There are objections to washing the old way with the hand and tub. It is hard work, to say the least. Then you get wet and take cold, you get cross and waste time and wash day is one to be remembered by all the family. But if you use a 1900 machine you save half the time. It runs with ease so a child could use it and the home is happy. Why not call and examine one? It is sold on easy terms and put out on trial.

Have you heard the story of the Blue Willow? If not, you should do so and then examine our line of Blue Willow Cups, Saucers and Plates. A fine line, all one price. Handled Tea Cups with Saucers, 10c. each. Breakfast Plates the same.

We claim, and we think we are right, to have the finest assortment of crockery ware in the city, and the prices are right.

Is a good one, BUT the B. & H., manufactured by Bradley & Hubbard is so simple to keep clean, so few parts to control the wick, so neat in appearance that one seeing it will have no other. All equipped, finely nickeled for $1.40.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.

19, 21 & 23 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework who can sleep at home nights. Address Box 9, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by Swede girl as cook and laundress. Box 25, Daily News Office.

DRESSMAKING.

Engagements by the day solicited by an experienced cutter and fitter. Address E. Carpenter, 36 Mann avenue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—At once, a first-class shirt, collar and cuff ironer at the new laundry, Glenn Cottage, Thurston avenue. Mrs. C. S. Sherman, manager.

MECHANICS, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, etc., 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers. Sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, Room 419, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MOLER'S BARBER SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.—Male students wanted. Special inducements now. Eight weeks completes. Wages Saturdays. Diplomas awarded. Steady position guaranteed when through. Write for catalogue.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—By family of two, small cottage or tenement, with bath. Central. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Young eleven hundred (1,100) pound horse; also a democrat or light covered milk wagon. Address E. T. Wood, Burlingame & Carr's, 2d Thames street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A child's gold pin, probably one of a set. Apply at Box G, Daily News Office.

IT IS earnestly hoped that the person who stole $20 last week will put it back, and be sure it is forgiven.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Midland Farm, Union street, Portsmouth, R. I. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Stable, with three stalls, at 13 Weston street.

WANTED—Boarding house, centrally located; 16 to 20 rooms. Would buy lease and furnishings, or take unfurnished house. Address Box 1, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with good board. Terms from $5. 40 School street.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms; also one large and pleasant furnished room in private family. Box 20, Daily News Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board in select house. 11 Mann avenue.

TO LET—An apartment of 6 rooms, on the lower floor. Address Box 59, Daily News Office.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and Facial Massage, Swedish Movements. Electric Treatment.

15 NEWPORT AVENUE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair, moles and warts removed (painless). DR. E. C. HOLIDAY, office 79 Spring Street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

CLOTHING.

The largest and most complete assortment of Spring Woolens for men ever received in this city is now ready for your inspection. Come and see them.

EDWARD OTTO,
Tailor.
244 Thames Street.

BARGAINS!

For this week we will sell Lamson & Hubbard and other $2.50 and $3 Hats for $1.50. All good style Derby and Alpine shapes

Special Bargains in Underwear.

NEIL McLENNAN,

MEN'S OUTFITTER.

269 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Newport Engineering Works,

350-367 Thames Street and Harbor Front.

Consulting and Contracting Engineers.

GENERAL MACHINISTS, STEAM FITTERS and BOILER MAKERS.

Yacht, Steamboat and Automobile work promptly attended to.

Engineers' Supplies of All Kinds.

Shop and store will be ready for business about April 1. Until then we will call on you by appointment.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR

The LOCOMOBILE Company, of America

Hydra Double Batteries,

FOR GAS ENGINE IGNITION.

If you are thinking of purchasing anything in the line of engineering consult us first.

We are familiar with most of the automobiles on the market.

Do not buy a gas engine without first consulting us; we can tell you about all of them and recommend the best for your purpose, quoting prices on same, installed in your house, factory, shop or boat.

We have several bargains in second hand automobiles and launches.

Fred. W. Greene,

AUCTIONEER,

Sells Furniture, Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Real Estate, Farm Stock, Horses, Carriages, etc.

STORE SALES A SPECIALTY.

Office 23 Long Wharf, Newport, R.I.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

MAY VETO CENSUS BILL.

President Much Opposed to One Section of It.

Director Merriam Doing Good Work in His Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Were it not for the fact that the bill making the census bureau permanent was passed almost unanimously in both houses we might look for a veto of it by President Roosevelt. The civil service commission is very much opposed to the provision of the bill which takes all the clerks now employed in the bureau into the classified service without passing through the civil service commission is very much opposed stood that Mr. Roosevelt does not like the provision, and he may decide to veto the bill even if it is sure to pass over his veto. Before the bill was reported from the census committee of the House the commission protested vigorously against the provision which would take care of the clerks. The representatives of the Civil Service Reform League made an effort to prevent the provision being retained in the bill in the Senate, but failed. President Roosevelt's opinions coincide with the civil service reform men on many questions, and his early reputation, especially in Washington, was made as a civil service reformer. Should he veto this census bill the probabilities are that it would pass over his veto, as one of the features which commend it to most of the Senators and Representatives is the fact that it takes these census employes into the classified service.

Director W. R. Merriam of the census office is certainly to be commended for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the bureau. Not only has he made a census that is highly commended by every one, but he has managed the appointments in such a way that all the Senators and Representatives are pleased and are most friendly to him. "He is certainly a genius," said one man. "How he has managed the office so well and at the same time satisfied Congressmen in both parties is a mystery, but it shows he is the right kind of a man for the place." It is rather remarkable that in all the time the bill has been under consideration there has been no criticism of Director Merriam.

I do not know that they can be made to work, but there are a number of combinations on foot to defeat the oleomargarine bill. Of course the Southern men or a great many of them are against it. Then some of the men from states where the cattle raising and manufacturing of "oleo" are great industries are willing to aid in defeating the bill. The opponents of "oleo" are willing to make combinations with almost any other set of men to accomplish their purpose; hence it would not be strange to see the beet sugar protectionists working with the Southern low tariff men with a mutual purpose of defeating Cuban reciprocity and the oleomargarine bill. A general combination, such as allowing the war revenue repeal bill to pass without material amendment and the side-tracking of both these other measures, may be worked.

Fishermen residing in the District of Columbia are exhibiting a great deal of resentment because Maryland is pressing a bill to prevent fishing in the waters of that state by any one who is not a resident. This cuts off numerous sportsmen who spend many days every year whipping the Potomac, the Monocacy and tributary streams, besides fishing in Chesapeake bay. In fact, several clubhouses owned exclusively by Washington sports are located on the Potomac, and if the Marylanders can make the law stand it will render them practically useless. The proposed law is intended to prevent Virginia oystermen taking oysters out of the Chesapeake in the Maryland waters, but they have got to determine whether or not an oyster is a fish.

Representative Swanson of Virginia tells a story about a negro testifying in a case in his state where the point involved was the speed of a train. This old darky was rigged out in the best clothes he could obtain and, though beginning in a solemn manner, got excited at the supreme moment. "Why, boss," he said to the attorney, "dat are de fas'es' train you eber see. If go so fas' it take two men to see her gy by—one to say, 'Here she comes!' an' yuther, 'Dar she goes!' An' dat's all dere is to de train."

Senator Scott of West Virginia was making quite a little disturbance with Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow because the latter had sent a man to West Virginia to investigate the character of a man who was a candidate for a postoffice. Some one called Senator Burton's attention to is, saying: "Scott is after Bristow. He comes from Kansas, and you had better be looking out for him." The Kansas Senator replied: "That reminds me of a story. A man came home and was met at the door by his wife. 'Oh, John,' she said, 'I have awful bad news for you. Your poor mother-in-law is dead.' And John replied: 'Mary, I have got a sore lip. I wish you would not make me laugh.'" And that was all Burton had to say.

Arthur W. Dunn.

SWEET PICKLED RED CABBAGE.

A seasonable dish just now is sweet pickled red cabbage. It can be served hot or cold, but is best hot as an entree. One medium-sized red cabbage, a pinch of salt, sugar to sweeten, vinegar and powdered clove to flavor and butter the size of an egg. Cut the cabbage in small pieces and throw out the hard centre. Wash in a colander and pour boiling water over them; then place in boiling water and let cook half an hour. Pour off the water and boil in fresh water. Add a pinch of salt, and cook until the cabbage is thoroughly soft.

Drain off all the water, and pour over the cabbage a mixture of half water and half vinegar; a larger proportion of vinegar may be used if preferred. Sweeten this to suit the taste, and add powdered cloves as a flavor. Some persons like the addition of a variety of spices, but for the average taste the clove flavor is sufficient. Let the cabbage boil in the sweetened vinegar for half an hour, then pour off all but one cupful of the juice and add the butter. After simmering ten minutes the cabbage will be ready to serve.

NEW ARMY BILL.

Certain Changes Proposed Which Are Highly Important to the Future Welfare of the Service.

[New York Sun.]

The bill prepared by Secretary Root providing for certain army changes, recently introduced in the Senate, is second in importance only to the army act of last year, and forms with that and with Mr. Root's militia bill a series that recreates our army from top to bottom.

It is in 25 sections, the first three of which consolidate the present quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments, into a general department of supplies, headed by a major general and consisting of four divisions, to be known as the divisions of supply and construction, commissary, finance and transportation, each under a brigadier general.

The rights of officers holding permanent appointments in the existing staff departments are guarded; appointments as chiefs of department or divisions are to be for four years, and provision is made for the return of chiefs to their former grades, as in the navy. We have commented heretofore on this general proposal, and believe it highly important to the future welfare of the army. The next seven sections deal with the army general staff, which is to have full supervision of all military questions. Its duties will be:

"To consider the military policy of the country and prepare comprehensive plans for the national defense, and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to devise means for the co-operation of the military and naval forces of the United States with a view to harmonious action in time of war; to prepare and to supervise the preparation and arrangement of material for the military history of the United States, and to serve as an agency through which all means of professional military information shall be, at any time, at the disposal of the War Department."

These sections are almost revolutionary, for though they follow the lines laid down in the armies of the great powers, they are totally at variance with the laws and customs hitherto obtaining in our army. For instance, they abolish the post of general commanding the army, substituting therefor a chief of the general staff, thus making apparent the real meaning of the title staff officer—not an officer removed wholly from command, but an officer removed from regimental duties that he may assume wider duties and in no respect ineligible for command.

The general staff will consist of a chief, appointed from the major generals, to hold office for four years and to have the rank and pay of lieutenant general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels and twelve majors, appointed for four years from officers of corresponding rank, and twelve captains, who may be captains or lieutenants, and are likewise to be detailed for four years. The chief of artillery, whose rank is raised to brigadier general, is also to be a member of the general staff.

The inspector general's department is abolished, inspections hereafter being made by the general staff. The sole need of an inspector general's department is to provide a central bureau of inspection, so that a general's command shall not be inspected by an officer of his selection, as in the New York National Guard now. With a general staff ultimately responsible for the efficiency of the army, the inspections may properly be made by its officers.

Officers of the general staff are explicitly made eligible as members in the War College, thus providing for close relations between the two bodies from which so much of benefit for the army is expected.

Other provisions of the bill deal with details of the service. One section gives American registry to army transports that may be sold; another gives rank from February 2, 1901, to artillery officers appointed under the law of that date, so that they may be on an equality with infantry and cavalry officers, all of whom, though appointed within a few weeks, date their rank from a year ago. The bill is short, in view of the many matters that it covers, and of very great importance to the continued efficiency of the army.

MARSHALL FIELD'S GIFTS TO CHICAGO.

[Richard Linthicum, in Ainslee's.]

Mr. Field is not publicly identified with church affairs, as are Rockefeller and Morgan, but whenever his religion is expressed in any act it reveals the old Puritan spirit of literal observance. He is the only big merchant in Chicago that does not advertise in the Sunday papers. The lives of few men in this country are so suggestive of the opportunities for legitimate business success within the last half century. That Marshall Field has improved every business opportunity is shown by marvelous results; that much of his wealth is due to conditions and circumstances in the creation of which he had no part is a matter of historical record. The community has done much for him. What has he done for the community? His public benefactions, so far, can be numbered on one hand, with fingers to spare. His most conspicuous public donation is the Field Columbian museum, to which he gave $1,000,000. This museum occupies the old Fine Arts building of the World's Fair in Jackson park. Mr. Field is credited with a desire to make this the greatest museum of natural history in the world. A great deal of the old junk left over from the World's Fair, which formed the nucleus of the museum, has already been disposed of and its place supplied by exhibits more in keeping with the character of the institution.

There is reason to believe that the word "Columbian" in its title is a present bar to the fulfillment of Mr. Field's desires in respect to the museum. As the name now stands, it perpetuates the achievements of the World's Fair. Such was the intention of its founders. The name of Field was prefixed as an acknowledgment of Mr. Field's million-dollar donation. Marshall Field is a proud man, though with none of the ostentatious pride that finds its gratification in palatial yachts, gorgeous equipages and sybarite luxuries. His pride is of that old New England strain that finds expression in the protection of the good name and the preservation of the virtues of its possessor.

Marshall Field is proud of his name, and if it were bestowed exclusively upon the museum it is believed that the prospects of that institution to be made the greatest of its kind in the world would be brighter than they are at present. The University of Chicago has received large gifts from Mr. Field, but all the gifts to this institution shrink into insignificance

HAIR-HEALTH

The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves that it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed for it.

HAY'S

Hair-Health

has been a blessing to thousands who have become gray or bald. Hay's Hair-Health is a healthful hair food, restoring youthful color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Removes and prevents dandruff and stops falling and breaking of the hair. It is not a dye, and positively will not discolor the scalp, hands or clothing, and its use cannot be detected by your best friend.

Prevents hair falling after sea bathing or much perspiration.

One Bottle Does It.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

to restore gray, white or faded hair to youthful color and life. It acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment and positively produces luxuriant thick hair on bald heads.

"Not a Gray Hair Left,"

the testimony of hundreds of users. Hay's Hair-Health is a dainty dressing and a necessary adjunct to every toilet, and unlike other preparations, has healthful action on the roots of the hair, causing the hair to regain its original color, whether black, brown or golden.

At Leading Druggists.

FREE SOAP Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.

Cut out and sign this coupon in five days, take it to any of the following druggists and they will give you a large bottle of Hay's Hair-Health and a 25c. cake Harfina Medicated Soap, the best soap for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for Fifty cents; regular price, 75c. This offer is good for one only to same family. Redeemed by leading druggists everywhere at their shops only, or by the Philo Hay Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 50c. and this coupon.

GUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in the United States, who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing Philo Hay's Specialties Co., 229 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J. Remember the name, "Hay's Hair-Health." Refuse all substitutes. Insist on having H. H. H.

Name.........................

Address.........................

Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:

WRIGHT, Washington Square; COLE, 302 Thames Street; HUB PHARMACY, 176 Thames Street. WOOD, 106 Broadway.

beside Rockefeller's donation of $10,000,000. In the town of Conway, Mass., Mr. Field has built a memorial library at a cost of $200,000. This seems like a small sum in these days, when one woman gives $20,000,000 to a university and Carnegie tosses out libraries like a man throwing handbills at a circus. But it is munificent for a town the size of Conway, and ample for its needs.

NAVAL NOTES.

Commander F. H. Delano, when discharged from treatment in the Naval Hospital, New York, is granted leave until March 1.

Commander E. M. Hughes, when discharged from treatment in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., is granted three months' leave.

Commander J. C. Wilson is detached from charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse district, Detroit, Mich., to wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. McElroy will report to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific station for duty as fleet engineer.

Ensign C. R. Miller is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Pay Director A. Burtis is detached from charge of the navy pay office, Boston, Mass., May 1, and ordered home to settle accounts; then to duty in charge of the navy pay office, New York, July 1.

Pay Director H. M. Denniston is detached from charge of the navy pay office, New York, July 1, and ordered home to settle accounts.

Pay Director G. E. Hendee is detached from the navy yard, Boston, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to report to the commandant in Boston for duty in charge of the navy pay office.

Pay Director H. T. Wright is detached from the navy pay office, Manila, and ordered home.

Pay Inspector W. W. Barry, retired, is ordered to Boston, April 1, as paymaster of the navy yard.

Pay Inspector H. E. Drury is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the New York, as fleet paymaster.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan is granted three months' leave.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is detached from the New York and ordered to duty in charge of the navy pay office Manila.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is transferred from the Celtic to the Brooklyn.

Carpenter G. H. Warford is detached from the Independence, and ordered to report to the president of the naval retiring board, navy yard, Mare Island Cal., for examination, then home to wait orders.

A Cold nipped in the bud saves a harvest of suffering.

HILL'S Cascara Bromide Quinine

Cures a Cold in 24 hours

Absolutely harmless. Tones up the whole system. At all druggists. 25 cents.

THE W. H. HILL CO., Detroit, Mich.

A Newport Woman Asks:

"Have you a floor paint that will last two weeks?" Yes we have Devoe's; it has a beautiful gloss and will wear two years if properly applied.

New York, April 29, 1901

"GILSEY HOUSE,"

"Wilcox & White Co.

"Gentlemen: Although in knowledge of several self-playing instruments, it remained for the 'ANGELUS' Piano-Player to give me a genuine surprise in respect to its many musical effects. You have certainly succeeded in producing a touch both light and smooth; thus taking the 'Angelus' out of the class of automatic piano players.

"You have my best wishes for success, as well as hearty endorsement. Please ship my instrument in time to greet me on my arrival in Paris if possible, and oblige,

"Yours,

(Signed) "JEAN DE RESZKE."

JOHN ROGERS,
210 Thames Street, Agent.

Broadway Restaurant

23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor

PROVISIONS

Special Notice.

We have received a lot of seasonable goods which means

Salt Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Canned Salmon and Lobsters.

We shall sell them at bottom prices.

We shall also have fresh Spinach and Kale.

We are having a

Special sale on Meats for Friday and Saturday.

Fresh pork,	11c. a lb.
Standing Ribs,	14c. a lb.
C. Roast,	8c. a lb.
Fancy Fowl,	15c. a lb.
Chickens,	15c. a lb.
Fancy Tub Butter,	27c. a lb.
Fancy Prints,	25c. a lb.
10-lb. Tubs Butter,	$1.45
5 lbs. Good Tub Butter,	$1.00
New Cheese,	16c. a lb.

We are selling all the leading brands of Flour at bottom prices. All goods delivered.

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET

405 THAMES STREET

Tele. 325-3. T. W. LYONS & CO.

For Saturday

At David's Market,

Sherman House Building.

Fancy Vermont Potatoes, 90c. a bushel; 25c. a peck. Roasting Chickens, 15c. a lb. Hothouse Lettuce and Celery. Meats and Provisions at the lowest prices in the city. Give us a trial.

F. DAVID

SELECTED

Island Eggs.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

MICHAEL'S

Pate de foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Pate au Naturel.

ALWAYS COLD.

Mauviettes, Financiere Caille, Cretes et Rognous, Crete de Coq, Truffles, Green Turtle.

SEASIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240

Poultrymen, Attention!

H. L. MARSH & Co.

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Newport for the sale of

ARMOUR & CO'S

GROUND BONE (coarse for hens, fine for chickens) and BEEF SCRAPS.

Prices Low.

INDIAN RIVER FLORIDA ORANGES,

20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. a dozen

Wyatt's Market, 122 Broadway.

CATBOAT.

For Sale or For Rent.

A catboat (The Fin-Scon), 23 feet over all, with large cabin; fully equipped for cruising. Apply at Bliven's Spring wharf.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone connection.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 430 Thames street.

FINANCIAL.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN, ... $300,000.00
SURPLUS, ... 120,000.00

OPENS FOR BUSINESS, AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEWPORT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1902, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.

Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for moneys not subject to check.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.

Correspondence and Interviews Invited.

OFFICERS.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS: George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Samuel P. Colt, George G. De Witt, Henry F. Eldridge, Eldridge T. Gerry, George C. Haven, Jeremiah W. Horton, Thomas A. Lawton, Lewis Cass Ledyard, F. Rollins Morse, Levi P. Morton, Angus McLeod, Charles J. F. Robinson, William G. Rockefeller, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, W. C. Schermerhorn, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frederick Tompkins, Hamilton McK. Twombly, George Peabody Wetmore, Harry Payne Whitney, James T. Woodward.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

STOCK BROKERS,

Kinsley Building.

New York Stocks, Grain and Cotton.

Our office is one of the most comfortable and private in the city.

No interest charged. Quick service.

Correct quotation list forwarded on request.

J. H. Riley, Resident Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Diamonds, etc.,

At legal rates—property may remain in owner's possession. Payments received in any amount to during both debt and interest.

LOANS ON SALARIES TO THOSE HOLDING PERMANENT POSITIONS. No publicity. Write to Box 531, Providence, and representative will call.

The Fidelity Loan Guarantee Co.

Room 206, 49 Westminster St.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

THE MARGARET,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50 per day and upwards, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address

WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Prospect House,

—AT—

22 Prospect Hill Street.

Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. Rooms heated by steam. Hot and cold water baths.

WM. HANSEN

HOTELS.

THE BERKELEY HOTEL,

Berkeley and Boylston streets,
BOSTON.

Near Back Bay Stations. Peculiarly Attractive to Ladies Traveling Alone. American and European Plans.

JOHN A. SHERLOCK

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful environs, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial.

Sold by druggists, 35c. a bottle.

Your cough is bad; it keeps you awake nights; it troubles you during the day; it is a dry, rasping cough, it is getting worse; you have tried many remedies, but you get no relief, and you are ready to give up in despair. Well don't you do it until you give DIXON'S GREAT RUSSIAN COUGH CORDIAL a good trial. You will find it gives relief quick. It heals your lungs and turns sleepless nights into restful sleeping ones. Don't buy something just as good. BUY the real genuine article.

R·I·P·A·N·S

There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a R-I-P-A-N-S Tabule. For sale by Druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Wilmarth

Has re-opened for the season with a full line of

New Awning Stripes.

174 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Telephone 129-2.

STRANGERS' DIRECTORY

Armory of Newport Artillery, Clarke street.

U. S. Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 9 a. m. till sunset daily. Band concerts daily from 2:45 to 3:45. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m.

Fort Adams—Signal drill from 1 to 2:30 p. m., dress parade at 11:30 a. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, when held at 9 a. m. Battalion drill immediately after dress parade, followed by guard mount. Band concerts Fridays at 4.30 and Mondays and Wednesdays from 8 to 9:30 p. m.

Fort Greble—Fort Greble, Dutch Island, commanding the western passage to Narragansett Bay. Steamer Sylvan Shore leaves Newport on Thursdays at 2 p. m., stopping one hour at Fort Greble for convenience of visitors desiring to return by boat.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 12 m. to 2 p. m. Open to subscribers from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

People's Library, 100 Thames street—Open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except on Sundays, and on Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Trinity Church, corner of Church and Spring streets, open week days to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Historical Rooms and Natural History Society Rooms, Touro street—open daily, Sundays excepted.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner, Morton Park and Fall River.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliffs, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, west end of Bailey's Beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, west end of Second beach; Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's Beach, past the residences of the Goelets, H. McK. Twombly, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, Perry Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, E. T. Gerry, H. Mortimer Brooks, C. W. Lippitt and others. Open to the public.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE

Nov. 17, 1901.

OFFICE HOURS, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m., 4 to 5:30 p. m.

Carriers' Delivery at 8 a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m. Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

Carriers' Letters may be called for on Sunday mornings from 10 to 11; week day evenings from 7:30 to 8.

Special Delivery until 8 p. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

New York City and Foreign, Southern—Open 6:00 a. m.; 1:35, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 7:00 p. m.

New York State, and Western—Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 1:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:50, 9:30 a. m.; 12:00, 3:15, 7:00 p. m.

Boston and Eastern—Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:45, 2:20, 4:25, 7:00 p. m.

Providence, R. I.—Open 6:00, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 2:25, 6:00, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:50, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 2:00, 4:30, 7:00 p. m.

Connecticut—Open 6:00, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30, 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 3:15, 7:00 p. m.

Fall River and New Bedford—Open 6:00, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 6:50, 10:30 a. m.; 2:35, 4:30, 7:00 p. m.

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open 8:00, 9:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m. Close 6:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Jamestown, R. I.—Open 11:00 a. m.; 6:00 p. m. Close 10:00 a. m.; 4:00 p. m.

Block Island, R. I.—Open 11:00 a. m., Mon., Wed. & Fri. Close 12:00 p. m., Tue., Thur. & Sat.

South Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 12:30, 7:30 p. m. Close 7:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, 1:20 p. m. Close 7.30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30 p. m.

Mails open Sundays at 10 a. m. Mails close Sundays at 5:00 p. m.

STREET LETTER BOX COLLECTIONS

Ayrault—Greenough, 1:30, 10:00 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Beach—Red Cross, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Bellevue—Bath Rd., 5:30, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—Bellevue Court, 5:30, 8:00, 11:50 a. m.; 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—E. Bowery, 5:30, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—Church, Reading Room, 5:10, 8:30, 11:15 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

Bellevue—Narragansett, 5:30, 11:30 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

Bellevue—Pelham, 5:30, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:15, 6:15 p. m.

Broadway—Bull, 1:30, 8:30, 10:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:10, 6:35 p. m.

172 Broadway, Sub. Station, 4:00, 8:30, 9:15 a. m.; 1:00, 2:15, 5:00 p. m.

Broadway—Mile Cor., 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.

Broadway—Powel Ave., 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.

Broadway—Thurston, 3:15, 9:30 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.

Broadway—Whitehall, 3:45, 9.30 a. m.; 1:45 p. m.

Catherine—Elizabeth, 1:30, 5:30, 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2.30, 5:30 p. m.

Catherine—Gibbs, 1:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Catherine—Greenough Place, 4:30, 10.30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Crone—Pelham, 5:30, 8:00, 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

Cottage, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Gould—Warner, 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.

Hall—Van Zandt Ave., 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; 1:45 p. m.

High street, 5:00, 11:45 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Kay—Ayrault, 4:30, 8:30, 10.00 a. m.; 2:15, 6:20 p. m.

Kay—Bridge, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 2:15, 5:00 p. m.

Kay—Touro, 5:00, 8:30, 11.15 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:30 p. m.

Newport Casino, 6:00, 8:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 2:35, 6:15 p. m.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Station, 4.00, 10.00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Perry House, 5.00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:50, 3:00, 6:30 p. m.

R. I. Ave.—Francis, 4:30, 10:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

Rhode Island—Hope, 3:45, 9:30 a. m.; 1:45 p. m.

Second—Willow, 1:30, 9:15 a. m.; 5.00 p. m.

Spring—Dearborn, 5.00, 8.00, 11.15 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 2.00, 6.00 p. m.

Spring—Mill, 5.30, 8:00, 10:30 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 6:30 p. m.

Spring—Touro, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Bridge, 1.00, 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Thames—Church, 5:00, 8:30, 11:15 a. m.; 1:15, 3.15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Dean Ave., 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Denniston, 5:00, 8:00, 11:15 a. m.; 12:30 m., 2:00, 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Dixon, 5.00, 11:15 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Webster, 5:00, 11:15 a. m.; 6:00 p. m.

Thames—Green, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Ferry, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Mill, 5:00, 8:30, 11.45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

Thames—Pelham, 5.00, 8.30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

Third—Cherry, 1:00, 9:15 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Third—Hawthorne, 1:00, 9:15 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Third—Poplar, 1:00, 9:15 a. m.; 5.00 p. m.

U. S. Hotel, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

Washington—Elm, 4:00, 9:15 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

Washington Square, 5:00, 8:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3:15, 6:30 p. m.

West Broadway—Oak, 4:00, 8.30, 9:45 a. m.; 1:00, 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAYS. One Collection from the Street Letter Boxes at same hour as the last daily schedule.

Money Order and Registry Department open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Registered mail opens 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. Closes, 3.30 and 6 p. m.

The Whitney

Carriages and Go-Carts are the result of 40 years of constant thought and application, and are distinctly not an experiment. They are guaranteed the best for the money. We have a large assortment of this season's latest styles and sizes. No old stock. Call and examine and be convinced.

W. K. Covell

163 Thames Street.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR COAL?

ABRAM ALMY, 178 Thames Street.

Bargains!

We are offering some excellent bargains in sterling silver and silver plated ware.

Our sterling teaspoons at $4.25 a half dozen are beauties

HERRMANN'S.

Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.

ILLUMINATING DEPT.

Electric Lighting.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at Lowest Rates.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

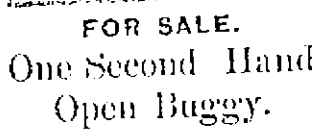
449 to 455 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

First SHAD of the Season

—AT—

Burlingame & Carry's Market,

257 & 259 THAMES STREET.



FOR SALE.

One Second Hand Open Buggy.

—APPLY TO—

PERCY T. BAILEY, Melville Station

NEWPORT, R. I.

Telephone 71-3.

Economy is Wealth

Bank your fire with

PEA COAL at $4.75 per ton,

And save money.

Edward S. Peckham,

Brown & Howard's Wharf

and 187 Thames Street.

3 for a Dollar.

We have a small lot of NEW PIANOS Columbia Records which we will sell 3 for $1, or $3.75 per dozen to close them out. Take notice these are all new A 1 records, regular price 50c. each, $5 per dozen.

A few machines at a large reduction from regular prices.

Don't forget, a chance on that $400 Gabler Piano with every 25-cent paid purchase.

BARNEY'S 154 Thames St. MUSIC STORE

F. P. Garrettson & Co

We will close our store Washington's Birthday (Saturday, Feb. 22,'02,) at 11 a. m., and remain closed all day.

"Serena Kendall."

Schooner Serena Kendall in today with cargo of

"Wilkesbarre" Coal,

Stove size, all fresh mined and well prepared. Nothing any better comes out of the ground than this coal for the kitchen range or heating stove.

OUR NEW OFFICES ARE AT 197 THAMES STREET.

"THE PERRY BROS. COAL CO."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Annual Dinner of the Rhode Island Society, in Honor of Washington's Birthday.

The annual dinner of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held last evening at Muenchinger's in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth. The guests were received in the anteroom by the committee—Hon. John P. Sanborn, William G. Ward, Jr., and Commander J. H. Murdock, U. S. N.—and after an informal reception were ushered into the dining room. Almost filling the room was a T-shaped table decorated with stands of small flags and numerous candles in silver candelabra. The walls and chandeliers were hung with flags and bunting, and at the head of the room was a large painting of George Washington, also draped with flags.

At the head of the table was Commander Murdock, who presided in the absence of the president, W. Watts Sherman, and the vice presidents, Colonel Samuel P. Colt and Hon. Henry L. Greene; on his right was Major Paul St. C. Murphy, U. S. N., and on his left Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N. The others at the head table were Colonel Thomas J. Pierce, Superintendent of Schools Herbert W. Lull, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Surgeon Rumney, U. S. A., and David Stevens. Along the sides of the long table, Hon. John P. Sanborn having the post of honor, were Lieutenant H. H. Skeen, U. S. A., Colonel A. A. Barker, Dr. Christopher R. Barker, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, James G. Topham, J. C. Reynolds of Wickford, Frank M. Wheeler, Edward W. Higbee, Charles R. Higbee of Hyde Park, Fred M. Hammett, Major Edward F. Cooper, Major William D. Sayer, Theodore O. Carr, Alvin H. Sanborn, Hon. Robert S. Franklin, Clarence H. Wrightington, William G. Landers and Edward G. Hayward.

Commander Murdock called upon Rev. Mr. Mead to ask the Divine blessing, and at its conclusion the company was seated to enjoy the excellent dinner. When cigars were lighted the president arose and in brief, well chosen words paid a tribute to the services of Rhode Island in the Revolution, concluding by proposing a silent toast to the memory of General Washington, which was drunk, all standing.

Hon. John P. Sanborn was introduced as toastmaster, and in his opening address reviewed the history of Rhode Island in the Revolution, speaking in eloquent terms of the patriotism of her soldiers and sailors. He referred briefly to Captain Esek Hopkins, the first commander of the American navy, leading up to the first toast, "The American navy," to which he called upon Chaplain Cassard to respond. Rev. Mr. Cassard spoke at length on the personnel of the navy, and the work of the sailors and officers alike in the war with Spain, paying a high tribute to Commander Richard Wainwright for his work with the Gloucester, and concluding with a strong plea for a greater force to man the new ships.

Ex-Mayor Franklin responded for the city of Newport, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., for the patriotic societies, Superintendent Lull to a toast in which he was given an opportunity to tell in an interesting manner of the changes which have taken place since the days of Washington, Lieutenant H. H. Skeen for the army, Rev. George Whitefield Mead for the clergymen of the Revolution, and Fred M. Hammett for the press. At the close the toastmaster introduced Mr. James G. Topham as a grandson of the Revolution, whose grandfather had been an officer in the famous march to Quebec, and Mr. Topham responded briefly with a historical reminiscence. This concluded the speaking, and Commander Murdock again taking charge, adjourned the meeting with a word of thanks to those who had taken part.

THE ARTILLERY'S SOCIAL.

The Newport Artillery had its annual Washington's Birthday social at the armory on Clarke street last evening, and there were dancers enough to fill the floor. The grand march was led by Captain and Mrs. George S. Flagg and 75 couples followed (the flag), the Harry K. Howard orchestra playing a lively march for this part of the program and excellent music for the dancing which followed. The social was in the charge of the entertainment committee, consisting of Lieutenant George W. Tilley, chairman; Captain George S. Flagg, Sergeants J. H. Barker and C. H. Barlow, Corporals H. M. Ackers and H. M. Sherman, and Private D. A. Ross. The guests were received by Colonel Elder and the officers of the company, and everybody was made to feel at home. The dancing was from 9 to 2, and William H. Allen was the prompter.

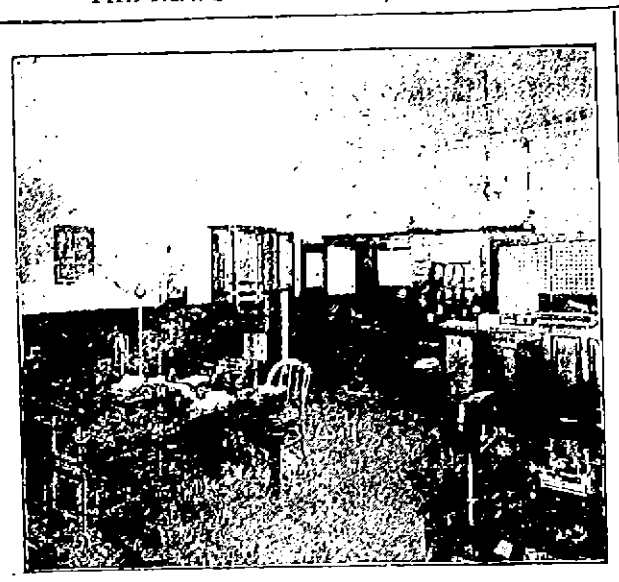
A PLEA FOR PROTECTON.

To the Editor of the News:

The Daily News may render needed service to many by calling attention to a practice which all persons will cheerfully discontinue when reminded of its dangers. A man in his great-coat or a woman in her seakskin calls at a residence door and is met by a person from the warm rooms within, without wraps. The caller declines to come in: "Oh, no, I have only a word to say, I must not stop." But the "only a word" usually proves to be several sentences, and the bareheaded inmate of the house, standing in the draught thrown in when the door is opened, takes cold. Particularly in winter, callers should at least step in the hall and close the door while making their errand known—even if the housekeeper is not thoughtful enough to ask them in.

Pneumonia.

Newport, Feb. 22, 1902.



POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S NEW OPERATING ROOM

APPLIED ELECTRICITY.

Class in Physics from the Rogers High School Learns Practical Lessons at the Postal Office.

The class in physics from the Rogers High School, which under the guiding care of Miss Leavitt visited the new Postal Telegraph office Thursday afternoon, saw how some of the principles in electricity which they learn at school are applied practically. There were just 32 of them, mostly girls, and they completely filled the operating room of the office during the call, which covered about two hours. Manager Foote and Night Manager Sweeney explained the various parts, the workings and the principles on which they are based, and the visitors asked questions. The questions were more numerous than even on a yacht race night in summer, when the wires are working poorly, and every reporter wants his "stuff" to get off first and in a hurry.

The visit was something new for the Postal officials, as well as for the High School pupils. Some terms that neither Mr. Foote nor Mr. Sweeney had heard for years were used by the visitors, and the expounders of the practical were carried back to their boyhood days by many of the queries.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson were guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Kingsley Wednesday.

Mr. Arthur L. Peckham and nephew, Mr. Elton Peckham, went to New Haven, Conn., Thursday. Mr. Elton Peckham will return with his mother, Mrs. E. Marion Peckham, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Schwarz, for a few days. Mr. Arthur Peckham will visit in New York before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Peckham and Miss Jessie Campbell were guests of Mrs. Francis Lewis Thursday evening.

Messrs. Charles Carr and Frank E. Lewis spent Thursday in Providence.

Mr. John T. Carr has returned from his European trip, arriving home Friday morning. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter and daughter do not expect to return to Middletown until the first of March.

AMERICAN TEA AT THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

(Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.)

It is the result of several years of experience in tea culture at Summerville and Pinehurst, which have proven most conclusively that tea may be produced in the United States in two ways: by families in their kitchen gardens or on a commercial scale after the manner followed by the British East Indian tea establishments. These beginnings of an important industry have demonstrated that the yield of tea per acre is the equal of the average oriental production, and can be marketed at a fair profit. It has been shown that a good grade of tea can be grown and put on the market in bulk at a cost not exceeding 15 cents per pound. Under ordinary conditions an acre will yield 400 pounds of salable tea, whichat 15 cents per pound, makes the expense of growing, picking, drying, curing and packing $60 per acre.

Tea plants will be shown growing upon the Exposition grounds, and the various processes practically illustrated for the benefit of visitors, making an exhibit of exceptional value, as it opens a new field to industry and capital, supplying an easy and healthy livelihood to thousands, and giving value to immense tracts of what is now waste land. This tea sells in bulk at 30 cents a pound, therefore the profit on this basis is 100 per cent. The American Tea Growing Company has been established for conducting tea culture on a large scale near Charleston, and has 7,000 acres of land at Bentowles, with 700,000 young plants in the nursery ready to be transplanted. A thousand acres of tea will soon be under cultivation with the best prospects, as the industry has been carried well beyond an experimental stage. The national importance of this new industry in the awakening South can be appreciated by considering that the importations of tea by the United States during 1900 amounted to nearly 85,000,000 pounds, or more than a pound for every person in the land.

ORIGIN OF THE POLKA.

(Cassell's Magazine.)

The polka is the natural dance for the feet of the people. Take in evidence its origin—a Bohemian peasant girl was seen dancing "out of her own head," extemporizing from the sheer joy of her heart song, time and steps. This she did on a Sunday afternoon in Kolchnitz, and an artist, one Josef Neruda, who spied her, made a note of all he saw. The people of the town adopted the dance and called it the polka, half-step. In 1835 it reached Prague, and Vienna in 1840, thence it spread rapidly through Europe. When M. Collaries introduced it to the Parisians we hear that all else gave way before "the all-absorbing pursuit, the polka, which embraces in its qualities the harmony of the waltz with the vivacity of the Irish jig." With becoming gravity the Illustrated London News reported the first drawing room polka danced at Almack's, and followed this up May 12, 1844, with a description of the five figures, adding that those who wished to shine should dance the whole.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Everett J. Cornell of Newport Attacked by a Stranger in East Greenwich.

Everett J. Cornell, who boards at 109 Spring street and is employed by Henry A. Thorndike as driver of one of his barrel collecting wagons, which goes all over this section of the country, had an unpleasant experience yesterday. He left Providence for East Greenwich, and when between Apponaug and Pontiac was accosted by a stranger, who asked him for a ride. Mr. Everett, being of a good-natured disposition, and having occasion nearly every day when in the country to give pedestrians a lift, allowed the man to take a seat beside him.

After a while the stranger asked Cornell to change a twenty-dollar bill, but Cornell said he had no money and could not do so. The stranger said "You have," and drew a revolver and shot Cornell in the right breast, the bullet going up into the shoulder. Cornell held his seat and got rid of the stranger. He then drove on and finally reached a place where he could put up his team and receive some attention. He was able to reach Newport this morning and went to the hospital to have his wound treated. The would-be robber secured no money.

Mr. Cornell describes his assailant as a short, stout man, with black moustache. He wore dark clothes, a dark overcoat, red necktie and a light felt hat.

The highwayman must have known that Cornell, who is a young man, carried money to pay for the barrels he gathered from farmers and country store keepers, and supposed he had an easy thing. He evidently did not expect to meet the kind of man he found, for Cornell did not weaken even when the revolver came out.

THE POSTOFFICE ADDITION.

Messrs. Morgan Brothers have begun work on the addition to the postoffice and will finish the job, which has dragged along in a way that has been very distasteful to the contractor, J. F. Oliver of New York, the local representative and the postoffice inspector, Captain J. E. O'Meagher Condon. The work was started last July, and according to contract was to have been finished in 90 days. It is still far from being finished. It was felt that a local contractor would be able to hasten the work, and Messrs. Morgan Brothers will try to do so, as fast as possible.

ROGERS BOYS IN BASE BALL.

Manager George Tehean of the Louisville club of the American Association has announced his list of players for 1902. Among the pitchers are Ed. Dunkle and Frank Corridon, both formerly of the Providence Eastern League team. Corridon is a Newport boy, who has made an excellent record for himself since he graduated as pitcher of the Rogers High School. Despite his success he is as modest as when he was in the high school and his many friends in this city will wish him success in his new venture.

Another Rogers High School boy who is making a good showing is Maurice Butler, now at Holy Cross College, who is one of the pitchers under training for the college team. He has developed a great deal more speed than he ever showed while in the high school, and though a youngster has a good chance to play on the Varsity team this year.

WESTPHALIA SMOKING CONTESTS.

(New York Gazette.)

In Rhenish Westphalia a singular custom prevails. At stated intervals the veteran smokers in each district assemble in a large hall and compete for prizes which are awarded to those among them who can smoke the longest. Each competitor is provided with a long pipe which has a colossal bowl. Exactly the same quantity of tobacco is put into each bowl, and after this operation is performed matches are lit and at a given signal the contest begins. Each competitor is allowed as much tobacco as he can consume, and the prize is awarded to the one who continues smoking after all the others have stopped. In order to guard against suffocation all the windows in the hall are opened, yet even then the smoke is generally so dense that persons who are not used to tobacco are unable to endure it. Indeed, at a recent contest the smoke issued from the windows in such volume that the local fire brigade thought the building was on fire, and promptly deluged it and the unsuspecting smokers with water.

Miss E. G. Blnock, Masseuse.

[illegible] GRADUATE, NOW IN, by which all diseases [illegible] Telephone 812-4. 31 Touro Street.

SUNDAY SERIVCES.

Special Announcements for Tomorrow in the Churches of Newport and Vicinity.

St. George's Church, Rhode Island avenue, Rev. Gilbert William Laidlaw, rector—Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. Sunday school, 12:15; evensong and sermon, 7:30.

At the United Congregational at the morning service Rev. Asbury E. Krom, the successor of Dr. J. G. Vose as pastor of the Beneficent Church, Providence, will preach. The pastor, Rev. Dr. McClelland, will preach in the evening, giving the second in the series of Cartoons of the Passion; subject, "Peter." The music at this service will be:

Prelude, Adagio, F minor Sonata Op. 65, No. 1 — Mendelssohn
Anthem, "Large are the Mansions," — Emerson
Offertory, "He Poet Speaks," Op. 19, No. 13 — Schumann
Recession, "Sweet Hour of Prayer," Hoch, Brahe (Duke Hoch and Alex. Thomson)
Postlude, Chorale No. 16, from St. Matthew Passion, ("Ha! Ist My Jesus Betray Thee!") — Bach

Rev. William Miller will preach at the morning service at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. C. H. Smith, will speak on "Service or Surrender—Which?" The Young Men's Christian Association quartet of Providence will assist the choir and sing special selections at both services.

At the Shiloh Baptist the subject of the sermon by the pastor, Rev. H. N. Jeter, in the morning will be "Christianity in the Home." In the evening there will be a special service for the Portuguese, with a preacher of that nationality officiating.

At the First Presbyterian the pastor, Rev. G. W. Meade, will in the evening give the first in a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus and Modern Society," the topic being "Money and the New Social Movement," with reference to Dr. Lyman Abbott's new book, "The Rights of Man."

The pastor, Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., will preach at the Central Baptist in the morning on "The God of Promise" and in the evening on "Drifting."

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will preach two special sermons, in the morning to the children, on "The Duty of the Lambs," and in the evening on "Our Duty to the Lambs."

At the Channing Memorial the pastor, Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., will preach at 10:45 on "Nicodemus."

Rev. Alfred Ostlund, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Annandale road, will preach at the morning service from Luke XVII:37-38, his subject being: "The woman that was a sinner."

At the Christian Church, South Portsmouth, the pastor, Rev. Edward Hallett Mecy, will preach at the afternoon service on "Crises," and in the evening on "Making Way for Success."

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Rev. T. E. Chandler, will preach at the morning service on "Sabbath Observance in The Early Christian Church," and in the evening will conduct a praise service.

In the morning at the Second Baptist the pastor, Rev. J. F. Fleming, will begin a series of discourses on "The Lord's Prayer," the subject being "Our Father Which Art in Heaven." The pastor's subject in the evening will be "Do I Need God?" The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service.

RELIGION AND MODERN SOCIETY.

Rev. George Whitefield Mead will begin tomorrow evening at the First Presbyterian Church a series of sermons on "The Religion of Jesus and Modern Society," to be given on successive Sunday evenings, on the following topics:

Sunday, February 23, "Money and the New Social Movement," with reference to Dr. Lyman Abbott's new book, "The Rights of Man."

Sunday, March 2, "The Gospel and the Social Question," with reference to Hall Caine's "The Christian" and his recent writings in the British Weekly.

Sunday, March 9, "Can the Gospel of Jesus be Applied in Business Dealings and in Every-Day Living?" with reference to Professor Ely's "Social Aspects of Christianity."

Sunday, March 16, "The Saloon or the Sabbath," with reference to recent discussions and with a local application.

Sunday, March 23, "A Regenerated Human Society and the Brotherhood of Man, or the Coming of the Kingdom."

My Third Week of

DISCOUNT SALES

Begins Today.

A very large stock of Libbey and Dorflinger Cut Glass to select from.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

We have discharged a cargo of

Scranton Coal.

It is very superior in every particular.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

Wm. H. Boone, Agent.

Telephone 913.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

ADMIRAL LUCE'S SIMPLICITY.

Characteristic Story Told by Officers Who Served Under Him on the South Pacific Station.

(Youth's Companion.)

A good story illustrative of the simplicity of character of Admiral Stephen B. Luce, whose work on seamanship is now a textbook in the navy, was told by the officers who served under him on the south Pacific station. The admiral, then a commodore, had as his flagship the old corvette Quinebaug. On the quarterdeck was a very comfortable lounging place formed by a pile of spars, cushioned by coils of running gear, and the junior officers formed the habit of sitting there during the monotonous night hours, instead of pacing up and down the quarterdeck, as the regulations require. The commodore had his suspicions, but he was not convinced, and preferred to suffer an infraction of the rules rather than run the risk of accusing his officers unjustly.

But one day, when the ship was in Callao, a Yankee peddler, who had somehow drifted into the tropics, came on board and sold to the commodore a pedometer, guaranteed to record automatically the distance traveled by a pedestrian up to 200 miles. That night, when the ensign of the first division was about to go on watch, the commodore summoned him to the cabin and said:

"Mr——, I wish you to carry this little package with you during your entire watch and then pass it on to your relief. Instruct him to do likewise, and then hand it to me at quarters tomorrow morning."

The young man saluted, went on deck, sat down on the coils of rope and smoked for a while. Then he took a walk for a few minutes and finished out his four-hour watch on the "lounge." The junior of the second division did the same, and the third division man, who was on deck from 1 till 8 o'clock in the morning, did no more walking than he had to.

After quarters the orderly summoned these young men to the cabin, where the commodore sat, holding the pedometer in his hand.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I find by this little instrument that you three have traversed a little less than two miles in 12 hours on deck. How do you account for that?"

The three faces fell like a thermometer in a blizzard, and the boys remained silent while the old gentleman proceeded to read the regulations regarding the duties of officers of the deck, particularly emphasizing that part which relates to walking, and afterward added an extempore riot act of his own composition.

"But," he concluded, "I am not willing to convict you on the evidence of one trial of a catch-penny mechanical contrivance. If you have loafed, stop it; but carry this instrument again tonight."

The trio held a council of war. It was the second division man's first watch that night, and as he took the deck he called one of the apprentice boys.

"Williams," he said, "you have some extra duty against you. Take this little box and shake it as hard as you can for two hours and then return it to me."

Then the junior sat down and rested till the box was returned to him.

The next morning the same three officers were called to the cabin, and as before found the commodore seated at the table with pedometer in his hand.

"Gentlemen" he said, "I have done you an injustice on the testimony of a mere machine. Yesterday this thing registered a little less than two miles, while this morning it shows that you walked in 12 hours 130 miles, which is a manifest impossibility. The thing is absolutely worthless," and the commodore threw the machine out of the cabin port into the sea.

He never knew the facts of the case until the end of that cruise, and then the first division officer told him. But the commodore had just been confirmed as rear admiral and laughed heartily at the joke.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Friday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock M.,

—THE—

Windows, Doors and Flooring of Store and Dwelling, 147 Thames Street.

Also the Building in the Rear of Store 147 Thames St.

TO BE TAKEN DOWN AND REMOVED BY MARCH 17, 1902.

We sell all above the foundation stone and chimneys, which must be left on the premises. Condition of sale cash.

By Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction,

Tuesday, February 25,

At 12:15 P. M., the property of Brot A. Nelson, 131 Wellington avenue, a two story house with about 2,400 feet of land. Also a lot of land about 5,000 feet in Hunter avenue, with barn and stagon shed. Cellar dug and stone enough to build foundation. This is a desirable property near the new King Park. The owner leaving the city is reason for selling.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF

FARM STOCK AND TOOLS

Formerly belonging to the late Herman F. Peckham and located at the

Sachuest Point Farm, in Middletown.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday and Thursday, March 5 and 6, at 10:30 A. M.

(If stormy, the next fair days.)

45 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS

(Among them are several new milch and a number of springers), one Bull, 7 extra good Farm Horses, 500 bushels Turnips, about 50 tons Hay, 500 baskets Corn, 200 bushels Potatoes, 15 bushels Onions, 14 stacks Corn Fodder, about 75 cords Manure, 1 Feed Mill, 2 Hay Rakes, 1 Potato Planter, 8 Plows, 2 Root Cutters, 2 Shaving Machines, 1 Hay Tedder, 1 Stack Sill, 7 Harrows, 2 Tip Carts, 1 Potato Wagon, several Farm Wagons, 2 Milk Wagons, 1 Democrat Wagon, 2 sets Double Harness, 2 sets Express Harness, 1 set Scales, 50 Milk Cans, 1st Chaise, 1 Spring Harrow, 1 Disc Harrow, 1 Grindstone, 1 Calboat, called the "Adam," 8 small Boats, all kinds of small Farming Tools too numerous to mention.

Conditions cash at time of sale.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM, Auctioneer.
MRS. HERMAN F. PECKHAM, Administratrix.
J. T. GARDNER, Salesman.

NEW BOOKS.

FIFTH STRING,

BY SOUSA.

Bobtail Dixie, by Abbie Smith.
At Large, by Hornung.
The House with Green Shutters, by George Douglas.
Ulysses, by Stephen Phillips.
Luke Delmege, by the author of "My Curate."

NOTE PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.
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Carr's List.

"THE REAL LATIN QUARTER," BY F. BERKELEY SMITH.

"THE COLONIALS" Being a narrative of events chiefly connected with the Siege and Evacuation of the Town of Boston in New England, BY ALLEN FRENCH.

"A FOOL'S YEAR," BY E. H. COOPER.

"ALMANACH DE GOTHA," BY JUSTUS PERTHES.

MASTERS IN ART FOR FEBRUARY: Subject, "Perugino."

"MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN." BY E. H. DAVIS.

"IN THE FOG,"

Add nothing but water to

"Higginson Prepared Mortar"

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for plating, plastler or pointing.

FOR SALE BY

A. & H. G. HAMMETT,

LUMBER, HARDWARE, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, DRAIN PIPE, ETC., PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Yard and Store, 321 & 327 Thames St.

NEW LINE OF

Suit Cases

From $1 to $16.

Leather and satin lined.

GRATRIX,

96 BROADWAY

M. BIESEL,

Embroideries, Stamped Goods,

And all Materials, Yarns, Wools, Hand-Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting and Pinking. Beads.

OPEN ALL WINTER.

160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

(STYLE.) (ECONOMY.)

LAPPIN'S.

What's to be Worn this Spring?

THIS STORE CAN BEST INFORM YOU.

Every woman likes to know what's to be worn next season, even though unready to purchase. A stroll over the store these days, say once or twice a week, is an inexpensive pleasure—yea, a liberal education.

As yet, of course, spring stocks are far from ready, but the advance couriers are arriving every day with tidings of the approaching army.

Come, look around, learn the trend of fashion, and without the slightest obligation to buy a cent's worth.

This store is always anxious to do business but only at such times as may best suit you, and if any employe exhibits a contrary spirit, we'd like to know of it.

For this week we've got a beauty Silk Waist, all colors and sizes, we are selling for $4.98. It's worth more. Come and judge or stop and look in our window.

LADIES' FURNISHERS,

145 Thames Street.

THE ONLY SPECIALTY STORE